


# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

August  
1900

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



The Chinese Revolution. By Stephen Bonsal.	The Kansas City Convention. By Walter Wellman.
Theodore Roosevelt. A sketch of the man. By Jacob A. Riis.	The New Appellate Court-house in New York City. By Ernest Knaufft.
Roosevelt's Work as Governor.	The Embellishment of a Michigan Town. By Archibald Hadden.
Mr. Bryan at Home. With new pictures of Mr. Bryan, his family, and his home.	A National Art Exhibition. By William O. Partridge.
Volcanic Scenery of the Northwest. By Robert E. Strahorn.	

In addition to these contributed articles, this number contains in its departments the news and the editor's comment concerning the Chinese insurrection, the political campaign in America, its issues and possibilities, and other topics of the first importance and most timely interest.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

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# Cream of Wheat



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Though I know I'm late;  
But base ball and things 'll have to wait,  
'Tis the best for breakfast, dinner and tea  
And I need it—three times a day for me.

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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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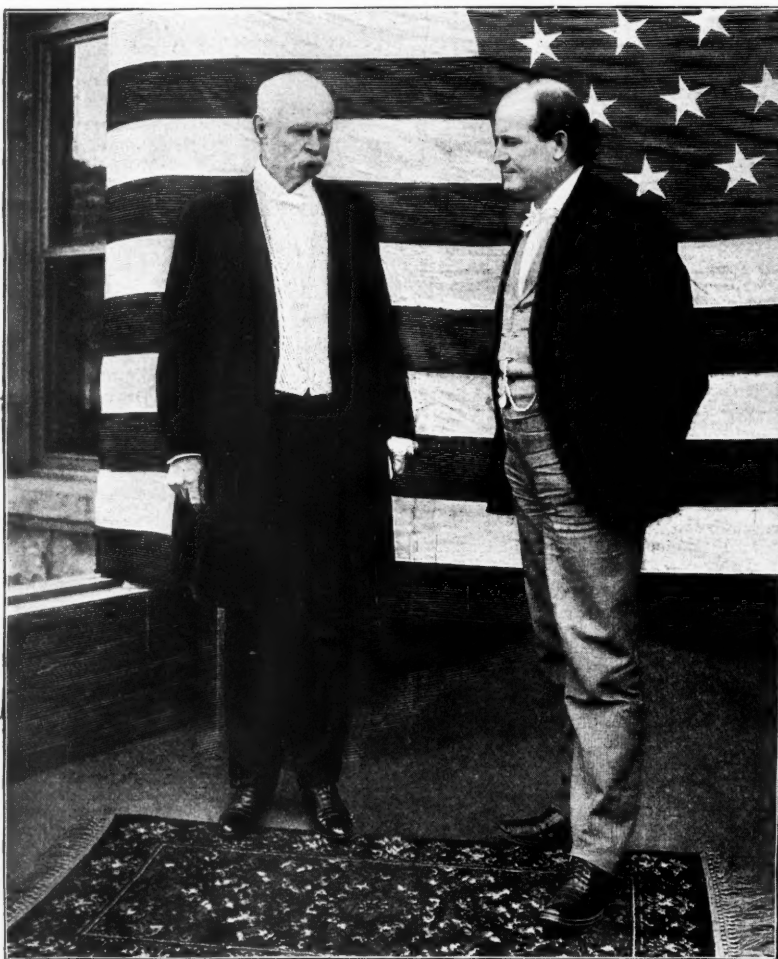
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HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

### THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

(From a photograph taken at Lincoln, Neb., on July 10, especially for the New York *Herald*, and here reproduced by that paper's courtesy).

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXII.

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No. 2.

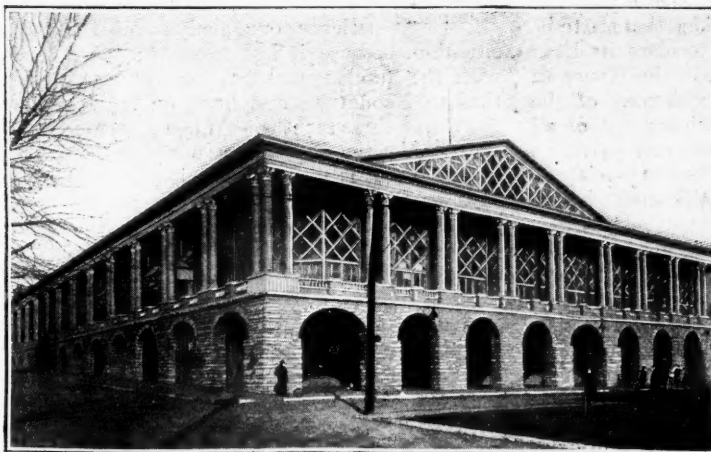
### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Democrats and Their Fighting Ground.* During July, bar silver was quoted in London at about 28 pence per ounce. Mexican silver dollars, which contain a little more silver than our standard American dollar, were worth in New York about 48 cents apiece. The Democratic party, meeting in national convention at Kansas City early last month, gave its real and thorough attention to only one question—namely, the attitude the party should assume in the present electoral campaign on the question of the monetary status of silver. It was not by any accident or intrigue, but with eyes wide open and with deliberation far beyond that which conventions usually give to any part of their declarations of belief and intention, that the Democratic party at Kansas City explicitly demanded “the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation.” The Kansas City platform is, as a whole, an exceedingly spirited

and well-written document. Considered merely as an exercise in rhetoric, it is far superior to the Republican platform—so much so, indeed, that no one could well fail to note the contrast. But the country is not engaged in a mere debating contest; and for that reason oratory and rhetoric, which, in point of fact, never play the principal part in our political struggles, will have even less to do this year than usual with the conduct and the result of the campaign. Another part of this interesting Kansas City platform discusses what it calls “the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish War.” To its indictment of imperialism there was finally added, by the platform committee, the following sentence: “We regard it [imperialism] as the paramount issue of the campaign.”

*As to “Paramount Issues.”* The Social Democrats of Germany, who are growing steadily in party strength, hold certain views of an interesting and thoughtful nature regarding com-

pulsory military service, protective tariffs, colonial policies, naval expenditure, and numerous other subjects. It is understood, however, that their most distinctive tenet relates to the subject of private property—pointing to a policy that would amount to something like the confiscation of all capital. If, therefore, the Social Democrats of Germany were entering upon a campaign which promised to bring them into full authority, let us suppose that in their platform of principles they should declare that they were opposed to the present colonial and imperial policy of the German Emperor, and regarded



THE CONVENTION HALL AT KANSAS CITY.

(Burned on April 4, and rebuilt, practically fire-proof, in time for the Convention which met July 4.)





From a drawing by E. Frederick.

Richard Croker.

John P. Altgeld.

C. A. Towne.

Gov. C. S. Thomas.

Courtesy of the New York Journal.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DISCUSSING THE 16 TO 1 DECLARATION IN COATES HOUSE CORRIDOR, KANSAS CITY.

it as the paramount issue. It is clear enough to us, looking on from the outside, that their designating such an issue as paramount would not necessarily make it so in the actual contest. Their opponents, with one accord, would say that the prospect of a confiscation party getting into power was the real issue; and all other parties would be called upon to forget their differences of opinion about militarism, naval expansion, and land-grabbing in Asia and Africa, in the face of the menace of revolutionary socialism. Let us suppose, again, that in England the Liberal party, in anticipation of the general elections that are to be held in the near future, should declare itself in favor of the immediate abolition of the House of Lords, the immediate disestablishment of the Church of England, and the wiping out of all vestiges of the old system of caste and privilege that still dominates English life and society—together with the abolition of the monarchy, to take effect upon the death of Queen Victoria. We can imagine that such a statement of Liberal principles might include various other items; and that somebody who thought thereby to take the edge off the iconoclasm of the rest of the platform should succeed in getting the convention to agree that the Liberal opposition to the policy of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa should be designated as "the paramount issue" in the campaign. But everybody in England who, for any reason, desired to prevent the overthrow of the Established Church, or who

favoured the maintenance of the landed aristocracy with its hereditary privileges, or who could not endure the thought of an England without a royal family, would scoff at the idea that the conduct of the South African War was the paramount issue. From their point of view there could be only one issue; namely, whether or not the Radicals should be allowed to get control of the government.

*The Natural "Pro" and "Con" of the Situation.* So much for analogies. We shall ask our readers to follow with some patience our analysis of the party situation, because it has to do, in our opinion, with the fundamental bearings of a campaign that this country must have on its hands for more than three months. When a party is in full power, like the Republican party in the United States,—that is to say, when it holds the Presidency and both houses of Congress, the party being as it is to-day in marvelous harmony and concord, its measures meeting with no obstruction at the hands of the federal judiciary, and most of the leading State governments being also in the hands of the same party,—it is almost inevitable that it should come before the country on its record rather than upon promises or pledges. The Republicans at Philadelphia saw this clearly enough, and realized the fact that in renominating President McKinley they were doing that which made it almost superfluous to go through the form of adopting a platform.

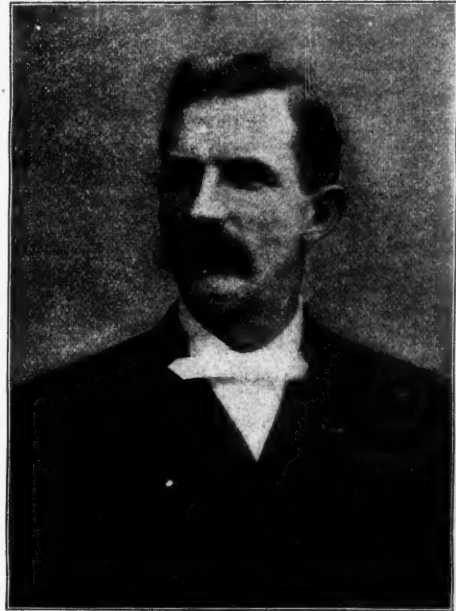
Their resolutions necessarily took the form of a somewhat eulogistic recital and memorandum. The natural issue before the country would seem to have been made at Philadelphia; and it could have been summed up in the query whether or not the country wanted four years more of McKinley Republicanism with all that is involved in that phrase. Under normal conditions it would have seemed the natural task of an opposition party to condemn the administration on its record, and to unite by all possible means the people who, for whatever reason, desired to vote against it. Normally, the Democratic party is an opposition body, pure and simple. This year its natural policy would have been to take the view expressed in the cartoon from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which we reproduce herewith, and which appeared a few days after the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt at Philadelphia.



REPUBLICANISM HAS COME TO THIS.

From the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of June 23.

*Silver as an Abnormal Issue.* The Populist movement, on the other hand, represents positive action in radical directions. In 1896 the spirit of Populism wholly captured the Democratic organization, and the Republican camp became the rallying-place for conservative opposition. The campaign of 1896 was fought, not upon what the Republicans proposed to do if they should come



HON. J. D. RICHARDSON, OF TENNESSEE.

(Permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.)

into power, but rather upon what the Democrats proposed to do if they should win. The Democrats had determined to do something that was, to put it mildly, a highly experimental thing of a kind not paralleled in the recent history of any country. It was a proposal which, the great majority of the experts declared, would profoundly disturb business conditions. Under these circumstances, the contest was not one of a normal party or political character. The greater part of the leaders of the Democratic party whose reputations were national declined to support the Chicago platform and ticket, and either directly or indirectly helped to elect McKinley as the only means by which to defeat Bryan. So long as a great party seriously proposed to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver, the business interests of the country regarded it as necessary to make every possible endeavor, regardless of ordinary party divisions, to keep that party out of power. The free-silver movement had begun as a non-political agitation on the part of silver-mine owners and the communities and regions interested in silver production. It had been taken up by the Populistic element in certain Western farming States, because that element had always favored cheap money and high prices. Ingenious arguments had been made to spread widely through the

West and South the conviction that gold had greatly appreciated relatively, and that this involved both hardship and injustice to agricultural producers and debtors—an injustice that would be evened up by opening the mints to the free coinage of silver. There is no intention, on our part, to intimate that this conviction was not held honestly and in good faith. If it had not been so entertained, there would have been no reason to take it seriously. It is ridiculous to suppose that there is not just as much decency and common honesty in one great party as in another. The danger did not lie in the bad intentions of a large fraction of the American people; for their intentions were above reproach. The danger lay rather in the attempt to make a political and a sentimental question out of a difficult and technical subject that on its theoretical side belongs to monetary science, and on its practical side to experts in public and private finance and business. The silver question, in point of fact, has had just as profound and anxious study during the three past decades in various other countries as in the United States; but ours, as it happens, is the only country that has been so unfortunate as to have the subject forced upon it as one of popular party controversy. Many other subjects were mentioned in the platforms of 1896, and some incidental attention was paid to the personality of candidates and other matters of detail; but the contest, as a whole, was waged purely upon the one precise proposition of the Democrats—viz., to open the mints to the free coinage of silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. That proposition the country rejected; and business interests, which above all things seek stability of conditions, felt that they were justly entitled to the fruits of their victory.

*The Mistake at Kansas City.* It was hoped that the Democratic party would see the matter in that light in 1900. It was, of course, well understood that the Populists would reiterate their belief in free silver, although this arbitrary coinage dogma has nothing whatever to do with the essential principles of Populism. It was also well known that the Silver Republicans would refuse to admit that their cause was lost; but it was hoped in many quarters that the Democratic party would not this year allow Populists and Silver Republicans to write its platform and determine its position—rather that it would resume its old-time normal place as a true opposition party. But it did not turn out in that way. Mr. Bryan's renomination carried with it, against the real preferences and best judgment of more than half of the convention, the platform that

he insisted upon having if he was to be the candidate. In politics, times and seasons need to be consulted; and some order of exercises must be agreed upon if a party means to achieve results. The silver question divides American public opinion along one line of cleavage, and the so-called question of imperialism divides it along a wholly different line. Neither Mr. Bryan nor any other political leader can successfully unite those two wholly unrelated issues. If, indeed, the administration's policy of expansion, militarism, and treatment of territories as outside the pale of the Constitution properly constitute a paramount issue before the country this year, that fact of itself should furnish sufficient reason and excuse for frankly postponing the silver question. If, as is probable, the English Liberals will decide, a few weeks or a few months hence, to go before the country with a general attack upon the South African policy of the Salisbury administration, they will not attempt in the same campaign to contend for the immediate disestablishment of the Church or the abrogation of the House of Lords. Those questions are of such magnitude that in due season they must be faced squarely and fought out all by themselves. But it may be twenty or thirty years before the Liberal party can get around to the joining of issues on either the one or the other of these subjects. In like manner, if the Democrats were intending this year to make a successful assault upon the general policies of the McKinley administration and the Republican Congress as regards Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, the Isthmian Canal question, and the undoubtedly close



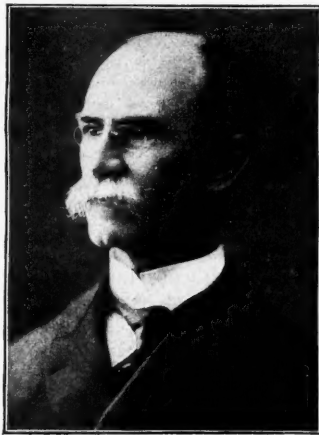
"DANCE, OLD LADY, DANCE."—From the *World* (New York).



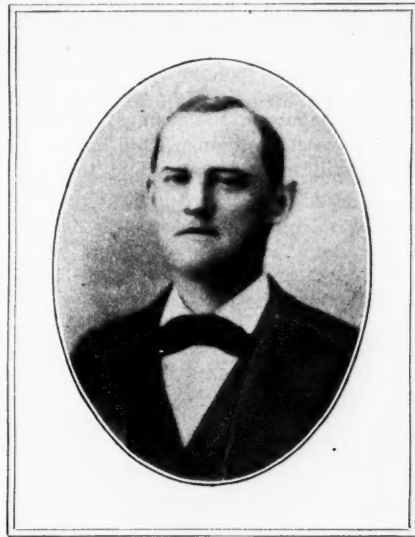
understanding that exists between our State Department and the English Foreign Office, it was a fatal mistake to mix that assault up with the demand for an immediate return to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Most of the influential men of the United States who are really opposed to the military and colonial policies of the Republican party are even more strongly opposed to the silver plank of the Democrats.

*War Questions  
Had the  
Right of Way.* The problems of money, banking, and finance are always with us. But at such a time as the present, when no financial crisis exists, and general business is

going on smoothly, it is perfectly feasible to postpone these problems in order to deal with the exceptional issues demanding immediate attention that have grown out of a foreign war. We had not had a foreign war for more than fifty years when we took up arms against Spain; and nothing could be more natural and proper than that the Presidential campaign immediately following such a war should be devoted to the questions of profound scope and importance that have grown in various unexpected ways out of the conduct and results of the armed conflict. At the last Presidential election there were not many people in the United States who knew where the Philippine Islands are. The campaign this year finds us trying to govern those islands in the distant tropics, with about 60,000 of our young American soldiers undergoing hardship there, and with no prospect of their early recall. Our new status involves vastly increased taxation and public expenditure. Surely all this extraordinary change in the conditions and the work of our federal government affords appropriate issues for discussion in the Presidential year. There ought to be only one question before the American people; namely, whether or not enough confidence is felt in Mr. McKinley and his ad-



GOV. C. S. THOMAS, OF COLORADO.  
(Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.)



HON. W. D. OLDHAM, OF NEBRASKA.  
(Who made the speech nominating Bryan.)

visers, and in the Republican majorities that coöperate with him in both houses of Congress, to justify giving Mr. McKinley another four years in the White House, and keeping the Republicans in the majority in Congress.

*But the Democrats Have Chosen to Stake All on Silver.* This, indeed, is what the Democrats themselves say in their platform. But, having said it, they take all the force out of the statement by informing the country that if they are put in power to deal in a different way with those questions of militarism and territorial expansion, they will not confine themselves to that work, but will immediately set about trying to put the private business of the people of the United States upon the basis of the



FARMER BRYAN: "Here's a little formality to be attended to first, gentlemen."—From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

silver dollar. This must, of necessity, change the fighting-ground altogether. The country decided, four years ago, that it would be extremely inconvenient to try the experiment of free-silver coinage; and the business history of the years that have elapsed since 1896 has obviously rendered it still more inconvenient to have such

What  
Might Have  
Been.

What would have happened if the Kansas City convention had acted otherwise? One man's opinion on that question is, perhaps, as good as another's. Our own view is that it would have strengthened the Democratic party enormously if it had adopted at Kansas City a resolution reading somewhat as follows:

We do not in any way abandon or disregard our former views and convictions on the important questions of the coinage and the currency. But we believe that patriotism as well as political expediency requires that we should subordinate these questions at the present time, in order that the country may have the opportunity to give its verdict squarely for or against the Republican policies that have grown out of the results of the war with Spain. We pledge ourselves, if put in power by the votes of the people, not to disturb the *status quo* as respects the monetary standard until we shall have had another opportunity to submit the silver question directly to the popular verdict—either in the Congressional elections of two years hence or in the Presidential campaign of 1904, as may hereafter seem advisable.

If Mr. Bryan personally had been willing to take this view of the situation, and had asked the Kansas City convention to adopt such a resolution, it would, in our opinion, have been adopted not only with absolute unanimity and with great enthusiasm, but it would have carried with it an air of responsible statesmanship that would strongly have impressed the country. It would have reassured Eastern Democrats, and would have brought them to the support of the ticket and platform with immense animation. It would have given entire consistency to the plan of nominating an Eastern Democrat for the Vice-Presidency. Nor would it, in our opinion, have alienated from the Democratic ticket any con-



IS SUICIDE A CRIME?

\*THOSE IN THE BACKGROUND: "It's sixteen to one he doesn't pull through alive this time."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

an experiment put into immediate operation. To revert to our analogy: If the Liberals in England should declare in the approaching campaign that, while they regard the South African question as the paramount issue, they will, if put in power, proceed immediately to disestablish the Church and to abolish the House of Lords, it is as plain as the noonday sun that the election would not turn upon the South African question at all. In like manner, as matters now stand, there is no reason in logic, common sense, or practical conditions why the Presidential election in the United States this year should not turn upon what the people of the country must consider to be the really vital question that has been brought into the arena. Mr. Bryan himself thought the immediate free coinage of silver to be so important that he distinctly insisted that he would refuse the nomination if that subject were postponed. The convention decided in accordance with Mr. Bryan's views.



PRINCE TUAN BRYAN FORCING THE DEMOCRATIC DOWAGER-EMPRESS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

From the *Journal* (Detroit).



SENATOR TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
(Who presented the platform to the convention.)

siderable percentage of the pro-silver voters of the West. The Republicans are now definitely and permanently committed to the single gold standard. The Democrats would merely have put themselves in the justifiable position of dealing with one great issue at a time. Such a postponement, far from being a dodging of the silver question, might have been strongly defended as containing the only possible hope for the ultimate success of the silver cause.

*As to States-* If this is the year for defeating imperialism, it certainly is not the year for defeating the gold standard. To try defeating both at once can only mean failure. Issues of such magnitude cannot be bunched. The element of time cannot be disregarded. Those who believe implicitly in the fundamental and permanent truth of the 16-to-1 doctrine should have shown some breadth of view, some capacity for patience and foresight, and some talent in the direction of the larger sort of political strategy. The postponement of the silver question in this spirit, at Mr. Bryan's direct proposal, would have shaken nobody's faith in the sincerity and firmness of his views on the money question; but would, on the contrary, have added immensely to the belief of the country that Mr. Bryan is a practical statesman. Statesmanship calls for the ability to meet large situations as they arise. The war created exceptional condi-

tions, which had the right of way. And if a campaign is to be fought on war issues, it cannot be fought on the tariff question, or the silver question, or the trust question, or the income-tax question, or the negro question. It is said that Mr. Bryan held a certain theory as to what was required by his own personal consistency, and also that he saw no way to maintain the fusion of the Silver Republican group and the majority wing of the Populists in support of his candidacy except upon the pledge of immediate free-silver coinage. But his consistency would not have suffered much if he had recognized the fact that a war changes everything, and that it may well have compelled the postponement of various questions. The Populists and Silver Republicans, on the other hand, would probably have come to the sane and reasonable conclusion that after all the only way by which they could make their votes effective would be to support Mr. Bryan, and hold him in due time to the pledge that the silver question should have its inning.

*What Could Bryan do if Elected?* It has been rather feebly suggested, in certain quarters, that Mr. Bryan's insistence upon the silver plank was merely for the sake of holding the votes of his pro-silver friends in the West and South, and to relieve him of embarrassment as the formal pro-silver candidate of two other parties besides the Democratic. According to this theory, his real intention is not to crowd the silver question to the front if elected. Those who have put forward this view go farther and try to show that a free-silver President, with a free-silver secretary of the treasury and a free-silver majority in the House of Representatives, could not do anything to change the practical monetary policy of the country, unless there were also a clear free-silver majority in the Senate. All this is skating upon very thin ice. It is impertinent in the highest degree to assume that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would not immediately do everything in his power by practical treasury methods to break down the present policy of treating legal-tender silver dollars as mere token-money redeemable in gold. It is only reasonable to believe that Mr. Bryan would have not only the purpose, but the power, if elected, to change very materially the existing methods, and to throw very great doubt in the minds of the commercial world at large upon the continuance of a gold standard in the United States.

*The Panic Argument.* It is undoubtedly the general opinion of Eastern business men and financiers, as it is also the opinion of a great many Western business men, that Mr.



Bryan's election would frighten the business world into the most violent panic ever known in the history of our country. Panics are usually due to fear and distrust. We do not assert that Mr. Bryan's election ought to be followed by a wild and riotous stampede in Wall Street and a series of commercial collapses throughout the country. We have merely to record the fact that Eastern business men themselves confess that Mr. Bryan's election would make them either active participants or helpless victims in a tremendous panic. If the silver question were to be definitely postponed, and the campaign fought on the question of indorsing or condemning the McKinley administration, the question of private business prosperity would not be seriously involved one way or the other. It happens that we have had several years of good crops, high agricultural prices, and extraordinary industrial activity. A reaction is bound to come sooner or later; but it is the general belief of the commercial world that fairly good times may continue perhaps two or three years longer, if nothing is done to disturb the general conditions underlying business transactions. And so there are a great many people who are disposed to agree with Mr. Bryan in his views of what they choose to call imperialism, but who do not want to run the risk of an immediate change of our monetary standards. To put it bluntly, they prefer all the evils of the McKinley régime of imperialism to the sacrifice of the gold standard. They favor the abandonment of the Philippines and the other island acquisitions, but not at the expense of free-silver coinage or a financial panic and a collapse of "prosperity."

On the face of things, Mr. Bryan's position would seem stronger than that of almost any other man in the history of American politics. The Populists had taken him as their candidate in anticipation of the convention of his own party. The Silver Republicans held their convention at Kansas City in the same week with the Democrats, and unanimously indorsed him as the nominee. To all outward seeming, the Democratic party was completely under the spell of Mr. Bryan's influence. Yet it was evident enough that if the convention had acted upon its own real sentiments, it would have dropped the silver question. There was a protracted contest in the Committee on Resolutions, and the States whose committeemen opposed the free-silver plank had a majority of the members of the convention. As on many a previous occasion in political controversies, the great State of New York held a pivotal place. If the delegation from New York had stood firmly against silver, under the leadership of ex-Senator David B. Hill, it could have turned the scale and carried the convention—at least to the extent of omitting a specific free-silver plank. But Mr. Richard Croker, rather than ex-Senator Hill, controlled the majority of the New York delegation, and refused to allow Mr. Hill to serve on the resolutions committee, while making it plain that the Tammany influence was for Mr. Bryan's free-silver plank. Mr. Croker's recent utterances have shown that he is absolutely without any opinions or convictions whatever on the silver question, the expansion question, or any other national issue. Tammany is not a political or-

*How Tammany  
Turned the  
Scale at Kan-  
sas City.*



From a drawing by E. Fredericks.

Hon. David B. Hill.

Richard Croker.

Courtesy of the New York Journal.  
Hon. William Sulzer.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION FOR HON. DAVID B. HILL AS HE ENTERED THE CONVENTION HALL.

ganization in the true sense, but a business association whose object is to profit through the influence that comes from exercising municipal authority in New York City. There is no reason to suppose that Tammany cares much to see Mr. Bryan elected. There is a good deal of reason to think, on the contrary, that Tammany this year, as in previous Presidential years, will take a strictly local and practical view of the campaign.

*The Party  
and Its  
Leaders.*

The South, for peculiar reasons unrelated to the questions discussed in the party platforms, will this year, as usual, support the Democratic ticket. There is no conclusive reason, however, for supposing that Southern Democrats care very much about the issue of "imperialism," or that they are clamorous for free silver. The instinctive feeling of the South, like that of the Pacific Slope, is



HON. DAVID B. HILL.

toward commercial expansion and the finding of foreign markets. The present make-up of the Democratic party is thus exceedingly difficult to estimate and understand. The old leaders have nearly all disappeared from the stage. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who continues at the head of the National Committee, occupies the leading place, and almost as conspicuous is ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri. It is impossible to forecast intelligently the sort of cabinet that Mr. Bryan would appoint if he should be elected. As Mr. Walter Wellman sets forth in an interesting article contributed to this number of the REVIEW, descriptive of the Kansas City convention, the

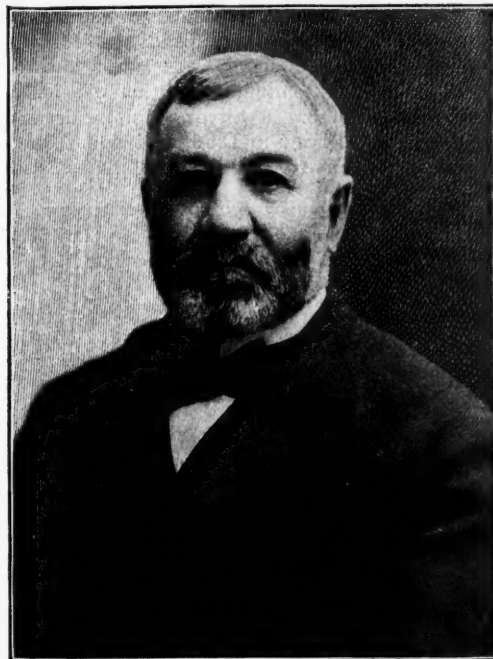


Photo by Prince.

MR. RICHARD CROKER.

(Whose influence prevented the rejection of the free-silver plank.)

very men most strongly identified with the support of Mr. Bryan's candidacy were anxious to have the silver question relegated to the background; and it was they who succeeded in having the convention declare "imperialism" to be the paramount issue. But Mr. Bryan has made it unmistakable that for him the silver question now, as four years ago, is the vital one. And so all other questions will take minor rank in comparison with the supreme question whether or not the country is willing to take the chances of Mr. Bryan in the White House. This focuses attention upon the Democratic candidate, and leaves McKinley, Roosevelt, imperialism, militarism, the English alliance, and all kindred issues rather in the shadow. If the silver question were postponed, McKinleyism would be under scrutiny, and the Republicans would have to take the defensive. But Mr. Bryan deliberately chose to take a position that wholly shifts the fighting-ground, and makes Bryanism the paramount issue. It may have been magnificent from the personal standpoint; but it was not normal politics, and it seemed to foreshadow inevitable defeat. No one can, at least, question the will-power of the Democratic candidate. To many minds, his inflexibility is his chief fault.

*As to the Vice-Presidency.* Mr. Bryan's personal preference in the matter of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency was well known. The Populists had nominated for that office Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, a Silver Republican who had supported Bryan in 1896, and whose only reason at that time for not enrolling himself as a



HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF ILLINOIS.  
(Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency.)

Democrat was found in the advice of the Democratic leaders that he could help the Bryan cause more effectively by working as a Silver Republican. Mr. Bryan believed that several advantages would be gained by the nomination of Mr. Towne at Kansas City. He chose, however, not to insist; and the convention evidently considered that since in the platform, as well as in the selection of the head of the ticket, everything had been yielded to the radical element, it would be well to give the second place on the ticket to the other wing. Ex-Senator Hill, of New York, who was the most striking figure in the convention on the side of those who represented old-fashioned Democracy, would have been nominated for the Vice-Presidency by an overwhelming majority if he had not refused to take the place. Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, who was elected Vice-President in 1892 on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, was finally selected as a compromise candidate. He is not, however, a strict conservative. For a number of years, indeed, he

has been regarded as in sympathy with the views that are summed up in the word "Bryanism." It was as a pro-silver Democrat that he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897 as a member of the commission of which Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, was chairman to visit Europe in the interests of bimetallism. Of Mr. Stevenson's personality and career, we shall present a more extended account next month.

*The Double Candidacy Problem.*

Meanwhile, Mr. Bryan finds himself now, as four years ago, in association with two candidates for the Vice-Presidency. Our readers must remember that the situation is complicated by the fact that citizens do not vote directly for Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees, but for groups of electors. In order to make their votes count for the common end of promoting the election of Bryan, Democrats and Populists must in each State unite on a common electoral ticket. This



HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE, OF MINNESOTA.  
(Populist nominee for the Vice-Presidency.)

makes it difficult in the extreme to have two candidates for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Bryan's programme should have been accepted as a logical whole at Kansas City, or else the convention should have acted on its own initiative from beginning to end. If the convention had shown the courage of its real convictions, it would have



carried the fight on the silver plank from the resolutions committee to the floor of the convention hall, and voted to postpone the coinage question for four years. Since, however, the convention accepted Mr. Bryan's silver plank, it ought, in consistency and good policy, to have made Mr. Towne the Vice-Presidential nominee. The outcome has encouraged the so-called Middle of the Road Populists, whose nominees are Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota. This organization is now exerting itself to the utmost to draw away Populistic votes from the support of Bryan and Stevenson. There are two or three other less important Presidential tickets in the field; and of these we shall make more extended note in a subsequent number of the REVIEW.

*The Platform in General.* The silver question, to resume our discussion, is so intensely practical

that the many other issues set forth in the Democratic platform become, in comparison, merely academic and incidental. The convention was enthusiastic and its philippics were fierce. Nevertheless, the natural feeling of the country is that the opinions of a free-silver party on any other subject than the currency are irrelevant. If, indeed, the Democrats believe that "the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions" are involved in "the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish War," why should they have chosen this occasion to thrust the silver issue upon the country? They will not find it easier, as the campaign progresses, to answer this simple query. The platform antagonizes, in the most direct way, the Republican doctrine that the Constitution does not of its own force and vigor extend to the territories. President McKinley and the Republicans in general emphatically deny the principle that "the Constitution follows the flag." The issue involved in this question alone is great enough, in view of our existing situation, to hold the central place in a national campaign.

*The Cuban Question.*

The platform demands the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people, and arraigns the Republican administration for maintaining "carpet-bag officials" in that island, and holding on to an occupation that is no longer necessary. This plank is thoroughly unfair. It is not true that we have been holding on in Cuba for a long time after the restoration of order. We have been preparing, at a marvelously rapid rate, for evacuation. By the terms of the peace treaty, the Spaniards in Cuba were accorded a year in which to make final choice of allegiance. That

year ended only about three months ago. Meanwhile, we had taken a census and prepared for a voting-roll. Already almost all the officials in the island are Cubans. We have been doing everything humanly possible to create home rule in municipal and local government, and to prepare the way for Cuban home rule on the larger plane. Governor-General Wood and those associated with him are carrying on their work with remarkable skill and in a strictly non-partisan way. Should we be able to withdraw from Cuba at the end of another year, we shall have completed our work of restoration and guardianship there in a shorter time than any reasonable person acquainted with the situation could ever have supposed to be possible. The Democratic convention was guilty of a ridiculous and disgraceful aspersion upon the good faith of the people of the United States when it put the following statement into its platform:

The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpet-bag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

The only real danger is that the reluctance of the administration to endure such taunts and unjust criticisms will lead to our premature retirement from an island which, in its present state, needs exactly the kind of steady assistance that its institutional life is now receiving. What our people are doing, for example, to create a common-school system in Cuba is of priceless value to the people of the island; and it would be disastrous to have it stopped at just the present stage. We have been unfortunate in a few of the men we have sent there; but the administration has shown no disposition to shield rascals. The Cuban postal scandal is the exception that proves the rule. The fifteen hundred Cuban school teachers at Cambridge, Mass., last month; the marvelously improved sanitary condition of Havana, and a dozen other items of similar importance that are to the credit of our Cuban administrators, sufficiently answer the charges that were preferred at Kansas City last month.

*The Philippine Question.*

The Philippine question is brilliantly and strongly stated in the Democratic platform. The following paragraphs contain by far the ablest and most convincing statement that has been made, so far as we are aware, in opposition to our present policy:

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has embroiled the republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States,

previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos: first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay; but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

*The News  
from Manila.*

The platform might fairly have gone farther in pointing out the great force of young Americans now in the distant Philippines, and in exploiting the opinion of our generals that we will have to keep at least 40,000 men there for several years to come. The Republican reply to all this, of course, must be that the country has attempted step by step to meet its responsibilities; and that while it does not enjoy warfare and bloodshed in the Philippines or anywhere else, there could be nothing but dishonor and disgrace in the withdrawal from a task which has already been carried through its worst stages. The news from the Philippines is not altogether disheartening. There is a good deal of evidence to show that the country is quieting down and reverting to normal conditions. On that point we have direct private advices received late in July which lead us to believe that with a reasonable amount of wisdom the problem of complete pacification in the Philippines ought not henceforth to be one involving extraordinary difficulty. On June 21, General MacArthur promulgated an amnesty proclamation at Manila, under which a good many Filipino leaders have accepted the authority of the United States. Gen. Pio del Pilar, for example, is now working harmoniously with the American authorities, and has been traveling through outlying provinces

persuading the armed insurgents to accept the amnesty terms. It is declared at Washington that documents have been captured which show conclusively that Aguinaldo's plan was to keep the insurgent movement alive during the pending Presidential campaign, with the idea that a Democratic victory would mean the full triumph of the Filipino cause. The insurgent movement has disintegrated; and if American administrators show as much good judgment as English-



THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

COLUMBIA: "Come, let's be friends."

From the Times (Minneapolis).

men, for example, would be likely to show under the same circumstances, another three years ought to see the Philippine Islands in a condition of contentment and prosperity unknown in the previous history of the archipelago.

In their platform adopted at Philadelphia, the Republicans, after admitting "the propriety of the honest coöperation of capital to meet new business conditions," proceeded as follows:

But we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

The Democrats at Kansas City were far more explicit and detailed in their condemnation of monopolies and trusts; but they also took pains to say that "corporations should be protected in

all their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected." A considerable part of this Democratic plank is devoted to assertions that the Republican administration protects trusts "in return for campaign subscriptions and political support." It also attacks the Dingley tariff law as a "trust-breeding measure." But its principal claim to attention lies in its demand that the laws should provide for "publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce," and should require

all corporations to show before doing business outside of the State of their origin that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted, and are not attempting, to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails, and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

Apart from the more explicit remedies pointed out by the Democrats, the two platforms show very much the same attitude toward the trusts. The question will have some part, doubtless, in the campaign, and it will be generally thought that the Democratic hostility to trusts is more genuine and deep-rooted than that of the Republicans. Nevertheless, the subject is not taking on decided shape as a party issue, and does not promise to become very conspicuous in the campaign, unless it shall appear that the trusts are themselves taking too much part in politics on one side or the other.

*The Trusts  
and the  
Public Mind.*

Fortunately, the discussion of the trusts is taking a somewhat cooler tone. People are beginning to express judgments instead of fears; and, as is usual, the knowledge which is the basis of judgment is dispelling fear. It is not that knowledge of the trusts shows them to be harmless;—quite the contrary. But it shows how to check the evil. Twelve or fifteen years ago, investigations by Congress and several of the State legislatures disclosed the criminal relations between the railroads and some of the great trusts, which at that time were technically trusts in legal, or, as it proved, illegal form. The interstate commerce act, and a plentiful crop of statutes aimed at "trusts," whose real nature the legislators did not understand, followed as a first result of the people's fear. The trusts, under the pressure of statutes and courts, changed their form; but their methods and effects remained unchanged. The financial crisis of 1893, followed by the period of depression of the three or four years following, naturally led business men to seek in every way possible to save expense. It was soon learned

that much could be saved by combination. The flush times beginning three or four years ago, with the large stock of capital lying idle for investment, naturally gave a great impulse to the movement toward consolidation. Speculation, which always is one product of prosperous days, stimulated the movement still more. The promoter saw his opportunity, the private bankers saw theirs. These influences acting together gave us the great crop of combinations of a year ago, with their reckless and pernicious stock-watering. People noted that companies were formed with capital stock amounting to \$50,000,000, \$100,000,000, \$200,000,000, the total running high into the billions. They did not reflect that a large part of this capitalization was merely existing capitalization in changed form; that the birth of a new "trust" meant, usually, the death of one or of several other corporations. Their ignorance, in consequence, greatly magnified the facts. But the facts were bad enough. The banks soon learned them; they refused to float "industrials," unless real capital was back of them; and before the "scare" had reached its worst, a partial remedy for the real evil had begun to work.

*From the  
Political  
Standpoint.*

But a campaign was approaching. A scare could be used to advantage. Moreover, there was a real foundation for effort to correct genuine evil—great good fortune for the politician. The result has been, first, another large crop of statutes, sprung like the earlier ones from ignorance and fear, and a real evil that needed correction. Meanwhile, there was accumulating true information to serve as a basis for judgment. The evils had attracted the attention of scholars, here and abroad; for like phenomena appeared all over the civilized world. Several careful studies had been made pointing out causes, savings, the real sources of evil. The United States Industrial Commission began its hearings at Washington, which showed that many of the evils were imaginary, but showed where many of the serious evils lay. In January, Governor Roosevelt, in his annual message, pointed out briefly just what the evils are, so far as they have yet appeared; just how much of the fear was groundless, and indicated where the remedy was to be found. Of course, all these things had been touched here and there before. But this message was the first state paper to analyze the subject intelligently, and to explain just what the remedy of publicity meant and what it would do. Governor Roosevelt indicated also the limits of the service that can be rendered by present laws, and suggested what may yet be done by taxation or other means.

The report of the Industrial Commission, based on even a more thorough study, was to the same effect, but went more into detail in some lines, and especially called up again the evils of railroad discriminations. The people are beginning to understand the situation better. Few people now want to injure legitimate corporations, or capital honestly invested and managed. All really public-spirited men, Republicans and Democrats alike, wish to stop the many real evils of the corporations. Indeed, the essential principles of Governor Roosevelt's message and Mr. Bryan's Chicago address run much along the same lines, widely variant as are the specific remedies suggested. The people, too, will learn much this summer. There is ground for hope that, after the election fever is over, we shall get some sensible legislation next winter. The chief obstacles in the way will be—(1) the corporations whose secret powers need a real check which will not be welcome to such as are not run on the soundest business principles; and (2) those people who will still, in their ignorance, not be content with destroying evils, but who will try to curb corporations in some foolish way, with the result that, if they were to succeed, no honest, law-abiding citizen could well become a director of a corporation.

*The Boers in Guerrilla Warfare.*

The demands of the Chinese situation have not allowed England to abate a single particle of the effort and energy still needed in the South African War. The Boers are using with fearful effect the tactics so skillfully employed by General Gomez in Cuba. The two situations now present somewhat curious parallels. The Spaniards had about 200,000 troops in Cuba, and Lord Roberts commands a similar number in South Africa. The Cubans fought no pitched battles, but used guerrilla methods almost entirely, operating from the hills and holding no towns of importance. The Boers no longer hold the towns; they fight no regular battles, but show amazing daring and mobility as guerrillas. Following the example of Gomez, they also are allowing the climate to play havoc with their adversaries. The recent reports of sickness and deaths from fevers among the British troops are horrible. The scandals in the medical and hospital service are even worse, if possible, than those in our own army which so shocked the American people two years ago. The statistics of death and disease in the South African army, as reported by the war office at London, are confusing; but there seems at least nothing ambiguous in the statement of Mr. Wyndham, under secretary of war, to the House of Commons, on July 19, that

30,758 officers and men had been invalided home from South Africa since the beginning of the war. The number of deaths from all causes, since hostilities began last October, is not deducible by us from the war office statistics.

*Some Points in the African News.*

The Boers, in spite of English opinion that the war is practically ended, are said to have more artillery now than at the beginning of the contest, their captures of guns having been more numerous than their losses. It is estimated by experts that the Boers can hold out for from one to two years longer, and that in doing so they can subject the British not only to a continuance of the present heavy war expenditures, but also to a further fearful loss of life. About the middle of July, the Boers manifested remarkable activity within a few miles of Pretoria. Among other achievements they surprised the British garrison at Nitrals Nek, on the 11th, and captured two guns and about 200 troops. General Botha's movements were incessant, and his series of small successes gave fresh hope to his followers. Meanwhile, General De Wet had continued to draw attention to his operations in the mountainous region in the northeastern part of the Orange Free State—or perhaps we must now say the Orange River Colony, that being the new name the British have given to this annexed republic. The chief object of General Roberts last month was the capture of General De Wet's force; and, in pursuance of this end, converging columns were sent from different points. At the beginning of July, 35,000 British troops were arranged in a series of neighboring camps in that region. On the 3d of July, the Boers were driven out of Vrede, from which Steyn's government officials had previously removed to Bethlehem.



BOER SHARPSHOOTERS FIRING ON THE ARTILLERY AND CONVOY HORSES AT SANNA'S POST.





INSTANCES OF BOER METHODS ALONG LINES OF BRITISH COMMUNICATION.

Four days later Bethlehem was captured by the British, who attacked the place in two columns, General Paget being in command of the Munster Fusiliers and the Yorkshire Regiment, and General Clements of the Royal Irish Regiment. The possession of Bethlehem is of much importance to the British, inasmuch as it gives them control of the head of the railway to Ladysmith through the Van Reenan Pass. Before the capture of the town, President Steyn had fled to Fouriesburg, fifteen miles northeast of Ficksburg. Notwithstanding the efforts to hem in the Boers, 1,500 of them, with five guns, broke through the cordon between Bethlehem and Ficksburg on July 17, and struck out in the direction of Lindley. Whether or not General De Wet would again return to a point of safety, or would meet his Paardeberg, remained to be seen. In Cape Colony, where Sir Gordon Sprigg is now at the head of a new cabinet which has replaced the Dutch ministry of Mr. Schreiner, they are beginning to get ready in a grim fashion to try some hundreds of thousands of burghers for the crime of treason. There are several valid and practical reasons why it would be judicious to postpone, so far as possible, these treason trials until the Boers have been more completely subjugated. It is more important to consider the future harmony of races in South Africa than to look with too severe scrutiny into the past loyalty of the Cape Colony burghers.

*The Boer Cause in American Politics.* The Boer delegates, who had spent some weeks in the United States, returned to Europe early in July. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with their reception in this country. In our opinion, they had been remarkably successful in the efforts they made to secure the recognition of their cause in the platforms of the two great parties. It was known in advance that the Democrats would express, as they actually did, their "sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independ-

ence." While viewing "with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics," the Democrats did not intimate that there was anything that we could do about it. The Republican party at Philadelphia really went a great deal farther. It indorsed the action that had been taken "when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interests of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics." Further than that, it declared that "the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them." The significance of this lies in the fact that, although this plank had been inspected by high official authority at Washington, it pointedly refers to the conflict as one between sovereign nations, declines to recognize the British annexation of the Orange Free State, and declares American sentiment to demand a solution radically opposite to that which Lord Salisbury had already announced as the only one that England would consider. If the language of party platforms means anything, Englishmen must now understand that American public opinion in both great political parties alike explicitly disapproves of England's proposition to deprive the two Boer republics of their status as separate and independent nations.

*Various Campaign Notes.* The formal notification of the Democratic candidates will not take place at their respective homes, but at Indianapolis, on August 8, where Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson will meet the notification committee, and where their campaign will have its formal opening. The Republican campaign may be said to have had its initiation with the vigorous and aggressive speech of Governor Roosevelt at the meeting of the National League of Republican Clubs, at St. Paul, Minn., on July 17. Mr. Roosevelt is evidently going to be the chief platform figure of the Republican party this year, even as Mr. Bryan himself will be the



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GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND SENATOR WOLCOTT, AT OYSTER BAY, JULY 12.

principal speaker on the Democratic side. It is characteristic of Roosevelt that he develops extraordinary talent for any kind of work upon which he concentrates his efforts. We venture to say that the secret of it lies not so much in his versatility as in his unimpaired vigor and his acquired power of complete devotion to the thing in hand. A few years ago it was thought that he could not speak at all. Now the Republicans are seriously proposing to match him as a platform orator against Mr. Bryan. We publish elsewhere an article about Mr. Roosevelt's work

and on that occasion an attempt will be made to put a third ticket in the field. It will be time next month for us to make some note of the aspects of the various State campaigns. Suffice it to say that it now seems probable that Mr. B. B. Odell, chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be nominated by the Republicans to succeed Roosevelt as governor of New York. Mr. Perry S. Heath has resigned his position as first assistant postmaster-general to take a very active part in the Republican campaign as secretary of the National Committee.

as governor, written from full knowledge, and another article (by Mr. Jacob A. Riis) throwing much interesting and attractive light upon Roosevelt's characteristics as a man and a public servant. President McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt had received the customary formal notification of their nominations on July 12 at Canton, Ohio, and Oyster Bay, New York, respectively. Mr. McKinley's speech on that occasion was, in our opinion, a decidedly better and more symmetrical statement of the actual Republican position than had been prepared by the platform-makers at Philadelphia. Few men in public life are able to express things so persuasively as William McKinley. He availed himself of the opportunity given by the Democratic platform to bring the 16-to-1 issue into its due prominence. While most of the leaders of the Gold Democracy that promoted the Palmer-Buckner ticket in 1896 are going to support McKinley and Roosevelt this year, there remain some former Democrats who can countenance neither Mr. McKinley's "imperialism" nor Mr. Bryan's money plank. There has been called for August 15, to meet at Indianapolis, the so-called Liberty Congress,

*The  
Situation  
in China.*

Our immediate concern, as Americans, with the situation in China has only to do with the relief of such of our fellow-citizens as it may be possible to rescue. It is no part of our business to help conquer the Chinese; and much less is it likely to devolve upon us to help govern their country, or any part of it, in the future. The peril of Europeans in China has been brought about in great part by the outrageous encroachments of European governments. It was almost inevitable that, sooner or later, there must be a revolutionary reaction in China against foreigners and their innovations. Nothing could well be more worthy of stinging rebuke than the recent insolence of unscrupulous politicians—Lord Salisbury himself included—towards missionaries and their work in Oriental countries. There are two classes of people who criticise missionaries—the one class being made up of people who know nothing about missionary work, and the other of those who are seeking scapegoats for their own misdeeds. It was inevitable that China, like Japan, should imbibe modern ideas. The Chinese, though possessed of an ancient and elaborate civilization, were unprogressive. They were destined, by contact with the energetic and inventive men of other nations, to experience an awakening. Of all forerunners of Western ideas as to the meaning and value of life, the true principles of education, and the nature of individual and racial progress, the missionaries have been incomparably the best.

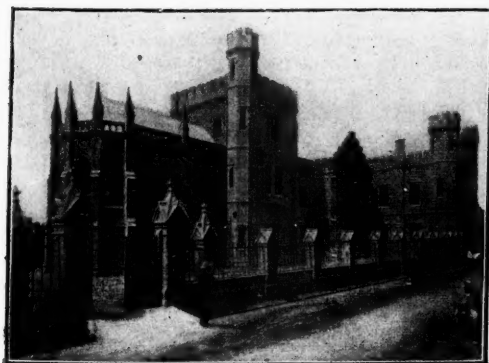
*As to the  
Missionaries.*

So far as American missionaries are concerned, it is not in the least true to say that they have been merely trying to make Anglo-Saxon Presbyterians or Methodists out of men of Mongolian blood and instinct. There are some essentials of the highest civilization that we understand better than

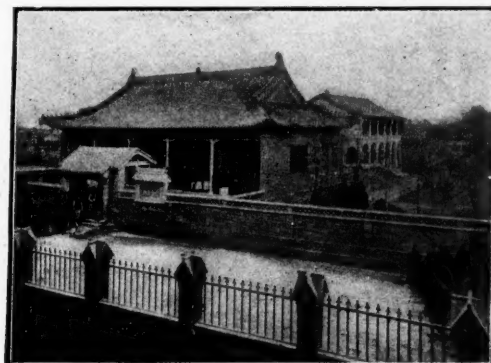
do the Orientals; and among these are the proper care of the health of children, the honor and respect due in the family to women, the social value of truth and honesty. And there are other principles at the root of our civilization, quite apart from dogmatic theologies on the one hand, or steam-power and industrial organization on the other, that make us to some extent superior. It was not English missionaries who brought England's infamous opium war upon China; nor was it German missionaries who persuaded the Emperor William and his government to seize a Chinese seaport, and assume control of a great province on the pretext of compensation for the death of one or two missionaries at the hands of a mob. The United States has, for more than half a century, been honorably represented in China by men engaged in the missionary service—men whose admirable methods and rare tact have done more than anything else to promote good relations between this country and the great Chinese empire. If henceforth, however, in view of their deeply aroused bitterness against all foreigners, the Chinese will not tolerate missionary work from any outside source, it will not be the business of the United States Government to propagate Christianity at the point of the sword.

*The  
American  
Attitude.*

We have set up arbitrary though needful rules to prevent the Chinese flocking to this country, and we must not be too greatly surprised at the temporary dominance of the anti-foreign movement in China. Our government has in most respects shown a sense of fairness and consideration toward China that has distinguished us above all other great nations. We must, however, suffer in common with others for an uprising which we have done nothing to provoke. Unquestionably, our government will do what it can to rescue



THE WALFORD HART MEMORIAL COLLEGE AT TIENSIN.



THE LONDON MISSION HOSPITAL, TAKU ROAD, TIENSIN.

Americans who are in peril. In doing this it will not stand upon technicalities of international law that do not apply to the situation. It would be senseless to endeavor to inflict punishment, in a spirit of revenge, upon people who are in no way guilty. A majority of the Chinese provinces have had no concern in the revolution; and the indiscriminate slaughter of Chinamen by way of reprisals can have no encouragement either from our government or from the public opinion of our country. It is extremely unfortunate that European jealousies should have stood in the way of a prompt release of the foreigners in Peking. The Japanese, but for Russia's reluctance to consent, might readily have sent a sufficient army to Peking to protect the diplomatic representatives of the different foreign nations.

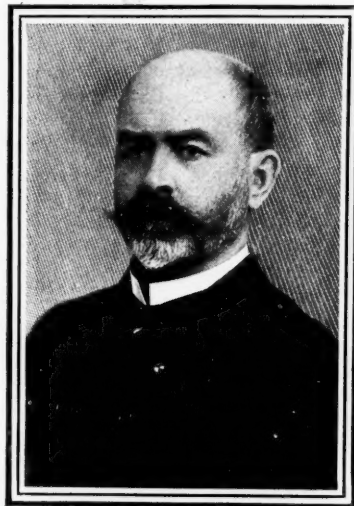
*Some  
General  
Remarks.*

We publish elsewhere an excellent review of the Chinese crisis from the pen of Mr. Stephen Bonsal, who represented us some years ago as first secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires at Peking, and who has exceptionally good knowledge of the problems of the far East. The international situation, as we go to press, is too complicated as well as too uncertain to justify the drawing of conclusions this month. Happenings on the border-line between Siberia and China's northern Province of Manchuria are shrouded in obscurity as yet, and newspaper rumors must be discounted.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD H. SEYMOUR AND STAFF.

England's position, like that of the United States, up to the present time has been that of a nation by no means disposed to enter upon formal warfare against China, but merely anxious to render a due and proportionate share of coöperation in the work of relieving foreigners and aiding to restore order at Peking. Japan, by reason of proximity and other obvious natural advantages, agrees to furnish the greater part of the necessary soldiery. Our own government will embroil itself just as little as possible in this grave and difficult business; but, on the other hand, it will dare to do its duty. Men who think more highly of their country than of petty politics will be careful not to criticise what our government is doing in China—that is, from a party standpoint, for the purposes of the pending campaign. The situation in China has scarcely anything to do with our being in the Philippines. Incidentally, it may be said that our possession of Manila gives us a base of our own from which we can, more conveniently than would otherwise have been the case, manage to provide our quota of warships and soldiery for the international police work in China that to a certain extent falls to our lot. It is to be noted, furthermore, that our position in the Philippines must add something, in the minds of European statesmen, to the force of the American disapproval of the plan of parceling out China among the European powers.



REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE C. REMY, U.S.N.  
(In command of our naval forces in Chinese waters.)

For the present, at least, it will continue to be the prevailing opinion of Americans that the Chinese ought to have an independent political future of their own, and that they ought to be so treated by other nations as to make it unlikely that their awakening and progress shall be a menace to the nations of Europe. We hear and read a

*China's Future  
and the "Yellow  
Peril."*



great deal about the so-called "yellow peril;" but 400,000,000 Chinamen are altogether too numerous to be killed off. And nothing would so surely make soldiers of them all, and make them a deadly danger to Europe, as the policy of carrying fire and sword into their country. The slaughter of a million Chinamen would not perceptibly diminish the population; but it would quite suffice to arouse in China a spirit of militarism which might mean, within ten or fifteen years, a force of 40,000,000 Chinamen armed with repeating-rifles, machine-guns and rifled cannon, and able to shoot with accuracy. The opinion that the Chinese are poor stuff out of which to make soldiers has always been denied by the best experts, and it has been abandoned by everybody within the past month, which has brought them face to face with the seasoned soldiers of Europe and America, well equipped with modern weapons. The best way, in short, to prevent the Chinese from becoming a terrible menace to Europe is to interfere with them just as little as possible, and to allow them to adopt Western customs and inventions, more slowly or more rapidly, as they may choose. Their best mentors will probably be the progressive Japanese. The nucleus of progress, meanwhile, in China must be the great and growing element of the Chinese themselves known as the reform party.



THE TAKU FORTS AT THE MOUTH OF THE PEIHO.

(Bombarded and captured by the allies.)

The idea of checking the military development of China by an international agreement not to sell modern firearms to the Chinese is purely visionary. The only way to stop the sale of firearms to the Chinese will be for all countries to make a strictly governmental monopoly of the business of manufacturing and selling implements of warfare. So long as rifles are articles of private manufacture and of ordinary commerce, there is no way by which their ultimate destination can be controlled. Moreover, the Chinese are highly skilled workmen, who, if necessary, would soon learn to make all kinds of improved firearms in adequate quantities for themselves. In fact, they already have governmental gun factories that can do first-rate work. The best way for Europe to avert the "yellow



ON THE PEIHO, TIENTSIN, OPPOSITE THE BUND IN THE BRITISH CONCESSIONS.

(Tientsin is the port for Peking.)



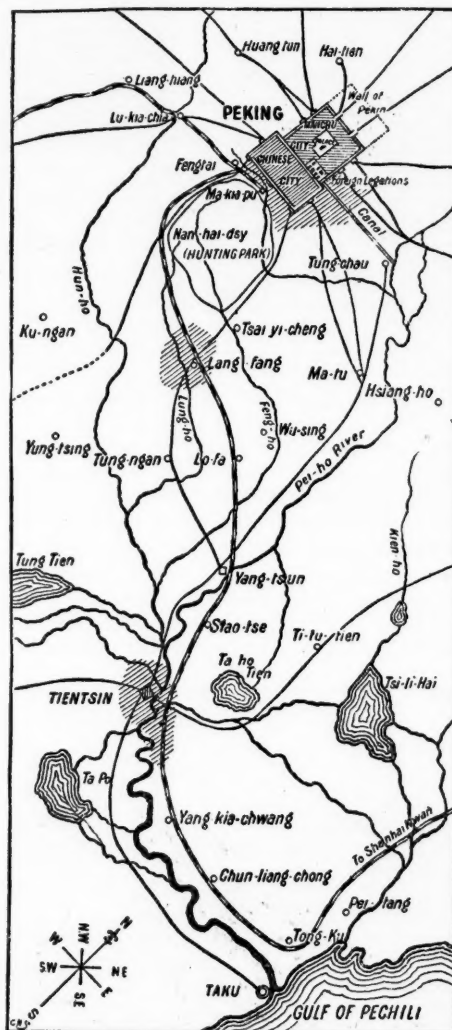
MAJ.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

peril" is to treat the Chinaman as a man and a brother. As to the immediate crisis, furthermore, it is well to withhold judgment until authentic news can be had.

*Armies  
Heading for  
the East.*

It is fortunate for the sensibilities of the civilized world that the actual course of events in China can only be guessed from the bewildering succession of contradictory reports that have been served up from Shanghai daily since the REVIEW OF REVIEWS went to press last month. At that time Admiral Seymour's force of English, Russian, German, American, French, and Japanese troops sent out to the relief of the legations was evidently in trouble somewhere between Tientsin and Peking. On June 26, the expedition returned to Tientsin. It had failed to come within twenty-five miles of Peking, had lost nearly 300 men in battle with comparatively enormous masses of Chinese insurgents and soldiers, and thought itself lucky to escape annihilation. Seymour's failure brought to the world the first realization of the overwhelming nature of the trouble. Gen. A. R. Chaffee was at once ordered to go from Manila to China to take command of the American troops there; 6,300 troops destined for the Philippines were ordered to proceed to China instead, in addition to the Ninth Regiment, sent from Manila; and preparations are being made by Secretary Root to make the United States force in China number 15,000 as soon as the remainder can be recruited and

equipped. Great Britain contributed 10,000 troops from India, Germany prepared to send 15,000, Japan and France provided for heavy reinforcements, and Italy dispatched three warships and 3,200 men to the East. On the 28th came the bad news that our famous battleship, the *Oregon*, en route for China, had run ashore on an island in the Gulf of Pechili; but a week later she was saved with no damages that could not be hastily repaired in the Japanese dry dock at Kure. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the conflagration, by the middle of July the



Scale of Miles  
0 5 10 15 20  
Courtesy of the Times, New York.

A MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE FROM TAKU TO PEKING.



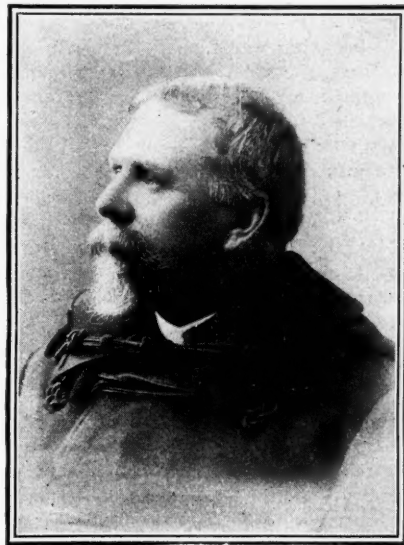
SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.  
(British Ambassador at Peking.)

powers had assembled at Taku and Tientsin a force of about 30,000 troops, of which 5,500 were Russians, 20,000 Japanese, 2,600 British, 1,400 Americans, 1,000 Germans, and the remainder Austrians and Italians, while more than twice this number of European soldiers were preparing for Chinese service.

In the meantime, Chinese troops, consisting of soldiers in the regular army as well as Boxers, attacked the allies in Tientsin. On July 2, the women and children were sent away, and for the following ten days the Chinese bombarded the foreign settlement. On July 9, 11, and 13, there were heavy engagements. On the last date, Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth U. S. Regiment, was killed in an unsuccessful attempt of the allied forces to storm the native city of Tientsin. Next day the native forts were finally captured by the allies, with a total loss of about 875 men, of whom 215 were Americans. Doubtless the successful opposition to Admiral Seymour's relief force and the heavy loss inflicted on the allies at Tientsin operated to encourage the further spread of the anti-foreign movement. The insurrection appeared in Southern Manchuria, and the Catholic missions in Shantung were destroyed, with wholesale massacres of foreigners and native converts. Even more ominous were reports of the killing of mis-

*Tientsin Captured by the Allies.*

sionaries in the populous Yangtse Valley, far to the south. To the north, even Korea was infected with the Boxer craze; and finally there came word, on July 15, that a Chinese force had invaded Russian territory and bombarded Blagoventschensk, the capital of the Russian Province of Amur. Two days later Russia declared that a state of war existed in certain districts of this province, where the rioters had destroyed the railroads and murdered Russian officials and workmen.



THE LATE COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM, U.S.A.  
(Killed in the assault on Tientsin.)

*Wholesale Slaughter in Peking.*

As late as July 21 there was no really authentic news of any of the happenings of the past month in Peking; —not even of the fate of the legations and their guards. The world's capacity for horror will scarcely suffice to do justice to a final confirmation of the numberless rumors of the torture and massacre—after they had shot their women and children—of all the Europeans in the capital. The United States Consul-General at Shanghai reported, on July 3, that two legations were still standing in Peking; but he added that the Emperor and Empress-Dowager were prisoners in the palace, and that Prince Tuan and his Boxer soldiers were in control of everything. Prince Tuan, the father of the heir-apparent to the Chinese throne, is consistently described in all the reports from China as the relentless and savage enemy of the foreigners, who have, according to the same report, found a friend in Prince Ching. According to the reports

from Shanghai, on July 6 the Boxers, including their members among the Imperial troops, opened fire with artillery on the British Legation, to which the foreign residents of Peking and the legation guards had betaken themselves. The Shanghai story says that on the following day Prince Tuan's forces, aided by the Chinese General Tung Fuh Siang, overcame the defense of Prince Ching and his followers, battered down the legation walls with cannon, and put every foreigner to the sword in a debauch of unspeakable atrocities. At this writing there exists little ground for hope that this, or something like it, has not occurred. As early as June 24, Sir Robert Hart, the veteran commissioner of maritime customs, a man of iron nerve, possessing an unparalleled influence with the Chinese, sent out a note by a trusted runner, saying that the situation was desperate, and begging for immediate aid. On July 11 an Imperial decree purporting to come from Peking was given to the world by the Chinese foreign ministers. It admitted the earlier assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister. This Peking decree, the only official statement of the Chinese Government's position that has been made, accuses the allied fleets of beginning the fight that ended with the capture of Taku, and promises to make every effort to protect the lives and property of foreigners from the so-called insurgents. The United States and France gave the Chinese ministers in Washington and Paris, respectively, cipher messages to be transmitted to their envoys in Peking; and on July 20, a week after



LI HUNG CHANG.

(From his latest photograph.)

these inquiries were sent, a cipher message was received by Secretary Hay from Minister Conger, as follows: "In British Legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre." Unfortunately, this message was itself undated; and though in the first flush of relief at an evidently genuine communication from Mr. Conger, there

was a general acceptance of the theory that it was an answer to Secretary Hay's inquiry, all the evidence made public at the time of our going to press went to show that the cablegram was a long-delayed message, which was probably sent in the last days of June. Whoever was in power at Peking summoned Viceroy Li Hung Chang to the capital, and the old earl proceeded thence from Canton by way of Hong-kong—in all probability for the purpose of giving his astute mind to the task of devising means for lightening the retribution to fall on Peking. The English paid him official honor at Hong-kong, and gave him a naval escort on his way northward.



THE ENGLISH LEGATION AT PEKING.

(It was in this structure that all the foreigners in Peking took refuge from Prince Tuan's forces.)



# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 21 to July 20, 1900.)

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 22.—Porto Rico is created a customs-collection district by the Treasury Department.

June 23.—The Navy Department decides to put superposed turrets on three of the new battleships.

June 26.—Illinois Democrats nominate Samuel Alschuler for governor....Arkansas Democrats nominate Jefferson Davis for governor.

June 27.—Maine Republicans nominate Dr. John F. Hill for governor....Vermont Republicans nominate W. W. Stickney for governor.

June 28.—The Prohibitionists, in national convention at Chicago, nominate John G. Woolley, of Illinois, for President, and Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, for Vice-President....Michigan Republicans nominate Col. A. T. Bliss for governor....Minnesota Republicans nominate Capt. S. R. Van Sant for governor.

June 30.—The United States Treasury ends the fiscal year with a surplus of receipts above expenditures of \$80,000,000.

July 4.—The Democratic National Convention assembles at Kansas City.

July 5.—The Democratic National Convention adopts a platform and unanimously nominates William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President....Gen. Francis V. Greene is elected president of the New York County Republican Committee.

July 6.—The Democratic National Convention nominates Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President....The Silver Republican convention at Kansas City nominates William J. Bryan for President.

July 7.—The Silver Republicans nominate Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President.

July 11.—West Virginia Republicans nominate Albert B. White for governor....Maine Democrats nominate Samuel L. Lord for governor.

July 12.—President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt are formally notified of their nominations for President and Vice-President, respectively, by committees of the Republican National Convention....Nebraska Fusionists renominate Governor Poynter.

July 13.—Chairman Hanna announces the names of the members of the Republican executive campaign committee.

July 17.—Governor Roosevelt speaks at St. Paul on the issues of the campaign, under the auspices of the League of Republican Clubs....Kentucky Republicans nominate John W. Yerkes for governor.

July 19.—Kentucky Democrats nominate J. C. W. Beckham for governor....Florida Republicans nominate J. N. Coombs for governor.

July 20.—Nebraska Middle of the Road Populists name a State ticket.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

June 22.—The German Bundesrath passes the meat-inspection bill.

June 24.—New Italian and Portuguese ministries are completed.

June 26.—The British forces for the relief of Coomassie suffers a reverse at the hands of the rebellious Ashantees.

June 28.—After a debate in the French Chamber on

army discipline, the Nationalists are defeated on a resolution by M. Sembat by a vote of 328 to 129....Signor Villa is elected president of the Italian Parliament.

July 3.—The British House of Lords passes the Australian Commonwealth bill....An imperial ukase is published in Russia providing for the partial abolition of the Siberian exile system.

July 4.—General Jamont, inspector-general of the French army, resigns



COUNT LAMSDORFF.

(Mentioned as the probable successor to Count Muravieff as Russian foreign minister.)

from the general staff, owing to differences with the new minister of war.

July 6.—In the British House of Lords, a motion to appoint a commission to consider the claims of Irish landlords is defeated.

July 9.—General Porfirio Diaz is reelected President of Mexico.

July 10.—The French Parliament is prorogued.

July 13.—Queen Victoria approves the selection of the Earl of Hopetoun as Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth.

July 17.—The Roumanian ministry resigns office.

July 18.—The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

July 20.—The Cape Colony Parliament is opened.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 24.—The United States Government makes another demand on the Porte for the indemnity due for losses to American subjects during the Armenian massacres.

June 26.—Reports are received of the increase of import duties from 15 to 20 per cent. by the republic of Colombia.



Courtesy of the New York Tribune.

**PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND MEMBERS OF THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE WHO WAITED ON HIM AT HIS HOME IN CANTON.**

President McKinley will be readily recognized in the picture. At his left is Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Immediately behind the President is Frank Witherbee, of New York; 4, Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana; 5, Colonel Dick, of Ohio; 6, Senator Hanna; 7, George B. Cortelyou, the President's Secretary; 8, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency; 9, R. C. Kerens, of Missouri; 10, W. B. Heyburn, of Idaho; 11, Charles Emory Smith; 12, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; 13, Colonel Parker, of Hawaii; 14, Dr. Leslie B. Ward, of New Jersey; 15, L. B. Plimpton, of Connecticut.

June 29.—A convention is signed between France and Spain fixing the limits of their respective possessions in northwest Africa.

July 10.—A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Germany is concluded.

July 12.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies ratifies the commercial treaty with the United States.

July 14.—President McKinley issues a proclamation putting the new reciprocity arrangement with Germany into effect.

July 18.—The reciprocity agreement between the United States and Italy is signed at Washington.

**THE CRISIS IN CHINA.**

May 21.—The members of the diplomatic corps in Peking make a formal demand upon the Chinese Government to suppress the Boxer movement.

May 29.—In response to a request for aid from the United States Consul at Tientsin, Admiral Kempff sends 100 American marines and sailors from Taku, these being the first Caucasian troops to arrive at Tientsin.

June 10.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, commander-in-chief on the British China Station, starts from Tientsin for Peking with a relief force, numbering 2,000, composed of detachments from the allied ships.

June 12.—Telegraphic communication between Peking and the coast suspended.

June 13.—It is reported that the American Methodist mission at Tientsin has been burned, and that about 160 persons have been killed.

June 16.—The murder of Baron von Ketteler, the Ger-

man minister at Peking, is reported....Telegraphic communication with Tientsin is cut off.

June 17.—The Boxers begin a siege of Tientsin.... The Chinese forts at Taku fire on the foreign warships, which bombard and capture the fortifications.

June 18.—The British Government orders two regiments to proceed from India to Hongkong, Brig-Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee being appointed commander.

June 19.—The first attack upon the British Legation in Peking occurs....The foreign ministers in Peking are given twenty-four hours in which to leave the city, but they refuse to go.

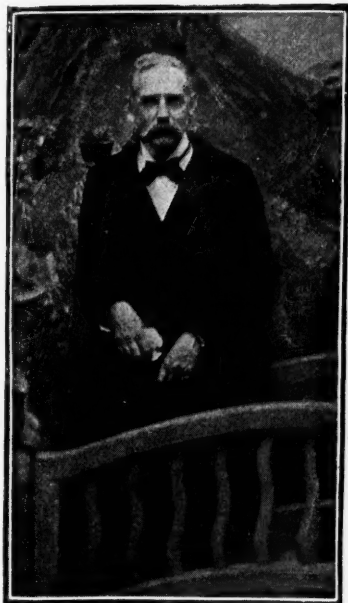
June 20.—The naval officers of the allied powers in China issue a proclamation, stating that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and those people who oppose them in the march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow countrymen.

June 21.—The destruction of the American Consulate and much of the foreign concessions at Tientsin is reported.

June 23.—The foreigners in Tientsin are relieved by the allied force from Taku with small losses.

June 24.—Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station of the United States Navy, is ordered to go with the *Brooklyn* from Manila to Taku, and to assume command of the American squadron there, Rear-Admiral Kempff remaining at Taku as second in command....Admiral Seymour is surrounded ten miles from Tientsin, and a force is sent from Tientsin to relieve him....Sir Robert Hart, the Imperial commissioner of maritime customs, sends message from Peking saying, "Situation desperate; make haste."

June 25.—The Czar orders that the Russian troops in the Siberian Amur district be raised to a war footing.



DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

(Head of the Christian Endeavor movement. From a recent photograph taken in China.)

June 28.—The United States battleship *Oregon* runs ashore on an island in the Gulf of Pechili, 35 miles northeast of Chefoo....It is reported that the Presbyterian mission at Wei Hein, the largest one in China, has been burned.

June 30.—The British and Russian admirals at Taku decide that it is impossible to relieve Peking without a much larger force.

July 2.—Admiral Kempff reports the burning of the American, Italian, and Dutch legations at Peking.

July 3.—The foreign settlements at Tientsin are bombarded, and heavy shelling continues for the next ten days....At the departure of a German naval detachment for China, Emperor William declares that the powers do not desire the partition of China, but that the murder of the German minister must be avenged. It is decided to send 15,000 German troops to China.... The British Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs announces that Great Britain has ordered 10,000 men from India to China....The French Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that France does not wish the disintegration of China, and does not desire war.

July 4.—The Chinese, numbering 10,000, under command of General Ma, and with much artillery, reoccupy the Tientsin arsenal....The French Minister of Marine orders two more cruisers to proceed to China.

July 5.—The *Oregon* is successfully floated off the rocks, and starts for the Japanese dry-dock at Kure.... The Italian Ministry decides to order three more warships to China, and sanctions an appropriation of 3,000,000 lire for the expedition.

July 6.—The Boxers, under the leadership of Prince

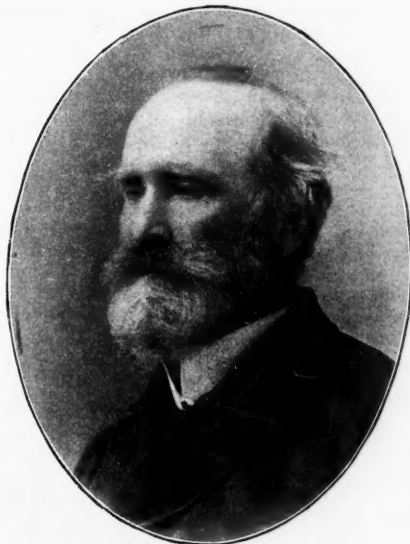
Tuan, open fire with artillery upon the British Legation in Peking, where the allies are concentrated.... Emperor William, of Germany, promises to pay 1,000 taels (about \$720) to any one accomplishing the deliverance of any foreigner of any nationality who is still shut up in Peking.

June 27.—The Chinese arsenal northeast of Tientsin is taken by the allies.

July 7.—After an all-night bombardment, the Boxers force an entrance into the British Legation at Peking, and, according to report, all the foreigners are massacred. Prince Tuan is aided by rebels commanded by Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, and they are opposed by Imperial troops under Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Weng Shao....Italy decides to send 3,200 soldiers to China.

July 8.—The United States decides to send directly to China, instead of the Philippines, 6,200 troops which had been under orders for the East.

July 9.—A force of the allies, led by Colonel Dorward, commander of the British troops at Tientsin, attack the Chinese troops, capture four guns, and inflict a loss of 350 killed....The Ninth United States Infantry Regiment arrives at Taku from Manila. The American warship *Brooklyn* also arrives at Taku, and lands 350 marines....It is reported that the German Catholic and American mission stations in Shantung, and in Mukden, Manchuria, have been destroyed. The massacre of 40 foreigners and 100 native converts at Tai-Yuen-Fu, capital of the Province of Shansi, is reported....The Japanese Government decides to increase its force in China to 23,000 men and 5,000 horses.



REV. DR. W. A. P. MARTIN, PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

(Reported killed at Peking on July 12.)

July 10.—The allies at Taku and Tientsin on this date are as follows: Russians, 8,349; Japanese, 5,224; British, 2,575; Americans, 1,400; Germans, 1,036, and small detachments of Austrians and Italians, bringing the total up to 21,304....The United States Government makes public a statement of its position regarding China, which declares that no partition of China is

desired, and that the purpose of the United States is to rescue Americans in peril, protect American interests, and bring about permanent peace in China.

July 11.—The Chinese troops make an attack on the railway station at Tientsin, but are repulsed with a loss of 500 killed....An Imperial edict, dated June 29, and giving a statement of the Chinese Government's position, is made public....It is announced that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein will be appointed German minister to China to succeed Baron von Ketteler.

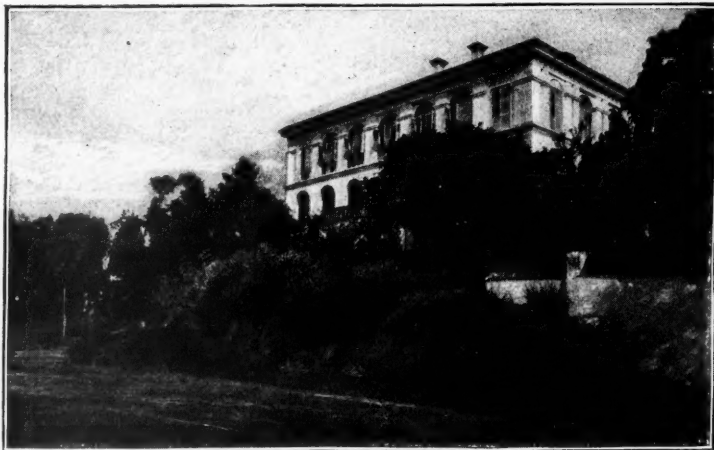
July 13.—The allies storm the native city of Tientsin in two columns, but the attacks are repulsed with heavy losses. Among the Americans killed are Col. Emerson H. Liscum, of the Ninth Infantry, and Capt. Austin R. Davis, of the Marine Corps....It is reported that missionaries are killed and mission stations are destroyed at Honan and Hong-Chow in the Yangtse district.

July 14.—The allies resume the attack on the native city of Tientsin, and succeed in making a breach in the walls and capturing all the forts, including 62 guns. The Americans lost about 215 in killed and wounded, and the rest of the allies about 560....The Boxers become active in Korea and destroy a Catholic mission.

July 15.—A Chinese force invades Russian territory, and bombards Blagovestchensk, the capital of Amur Province.

July 17.—Certain parts of the Amur territory are declared by Russia as in a state of war from July 17....Li Hung Chang, having been appointed Viceroy of the Province of Chili, in which Peking is situated, leaves Canton for Hongkong, on his way to the capital....A statement is issued by the United States War Department, showing that the number of American troops in China, or on the way, or available, is 11,114.

July 18.—It is announced that the French Govern-



UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CHEFOO, CHINA.

ment has sent a circular to the powers, proposing that the shipment of arms to China be prohibited....The appointment of William W. Rockhill as special envoy of the United States to China is announced.

July 19.—The Chinese are defeated at Blagovestchensk, and Russian troops are isolated at Harbin, in Manchuria.

July 20.—A message purporting to have been sent from Peking by United States Minister Conger about July 18 is received at Washington....The French Government receives a telegram from the Emperor of China, asking France to mediate between China and the powers.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 24.—Thirty-five persons are killed in a train-wreck caused by a washout on the Southern Railway in Georgia....As the result of a collision on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway near Depere, Wis., six persons are killed.

June 25.—The International Miners' Congress begins its sessions in Paris—73 delegates, representing 1,133,500 European miners being present.

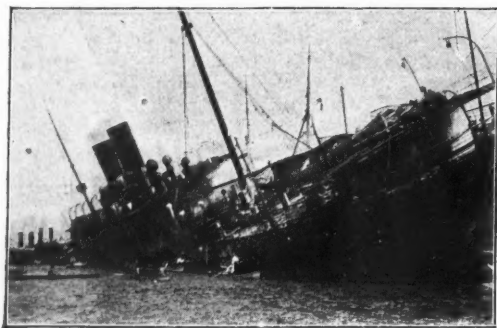
June 26.—Twenty-five new cases of bubonic plague are reported in Rio de Janeiro.

June 28.—The Yale-Harvard 'varsity boat-race at New London, Conn., is won by Yale, Harvard winning the four-oar and freshman contests.

June 29.—A non-sectarian college of primary and secondary education is formally opened at Manila, with an enrollment of 500 pupils.

June 30.—The intercollegiate boat-race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is won by the University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin being second, Cornell third, and Columbia fourth....A fire at Hoboken, N. J., destroys the piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and wrecks the steamships *Saale*, *Bremen*, and *Main*, causing the loss of about 175 lives and property amounting to \$7,000,000.

July 2.—The water-works reservoir at Grand Rapids, Mich., bursts, flooding a portion of the city and destroying about 100 houses.



THE STEAMSHIP "BREMEN."

(One of the three vessels wrecked by fire at the Hoboken piers on June 30.)



July 3.—Governor Roosevelt is enthusiastically received at the Rough Riders' reunion at Oklahoma City....A statue of Washington, the gift of American women is unveiled in Paris.

July 4.—A statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school children, is presented to the Republic of France....A trolley-car accident in Tacoma, Wash., results in the death of 35 persons and serious injuries to 60 others.

July 5.—Fire caused by lightning results in the loss of property of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., to the amount of \$2,500,000.

July 16.—In the international athletic games at Paris, Americans win 16 out of the 21 contests during three days....Christian Endeavor meetings are held in London.

July 17.—Mount Azuma, in Japan, is in eruption; 200 persons are killed or injured.

July 19.—Lord Roberts cables the occupation of Heckpoort by General Methuen.

## OBITUARY.

June 22.—Judge L. H. Thompson, of the Vermont Supreme Court, 53....Jasper F. Cropsey, the artist, 77.

June 23.—Carl Sontag, the German comedian, 72.

June 24.—Martin J. Russell, editor of the *Chicago Chronicle*, 55.



THE STATUE OF LAFAYETTE.

(Presented to France by American school children.  
Unveiled July 4, 1900.)

June 25.—Ex-Judge Mellen Chamberlain, of Chelsea, Mass., 79.

June 26.—Admiral Frederick A. Maxse, of the British Navy, 67.

June 30.—Rear-Admiral John W. Philip, U.S.N., 60.

July 4.—Sir Thomas Farrell, the sculptor, president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, 72.

July 5.—Justice Job H. Lippincott, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, 58....Dr. Henry Barnard, formerly a well-known writer on education, 90.

July 7.—Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr., a well-known authority in surgery, 61.

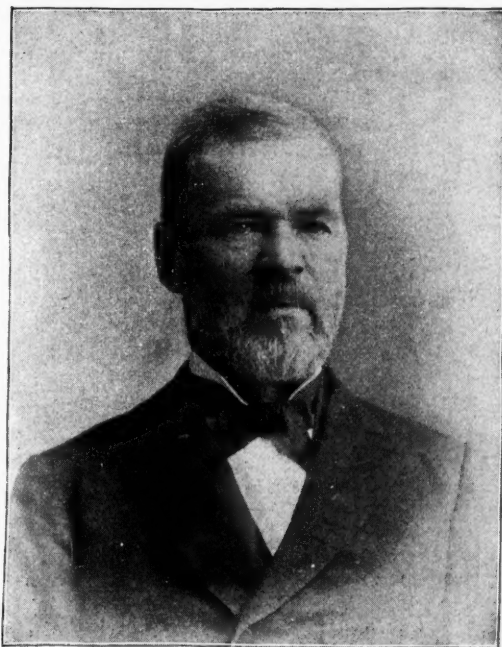


THE LATE ADMIRAL PHILIP.

McCormick, a prominent Pennsylvania iron manufacturer, 69.

July 15.—George Chance, a well-known labor leader, 57.

July 20.—Col. William Mason Grosvenor, a well-known financial writer of New York City, 65.



THE LATE SENATOR JOHN H. GEAR, OF IOWA.

(Senator Gear had been prominent in Iowa public life for more than thirty-five years. He had served as a member of the State Legislature, as Governor, as Representative in Congress, and, finally, as United States Senator. His sterling qualities had made him a power in the councils of State and nation.)

## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



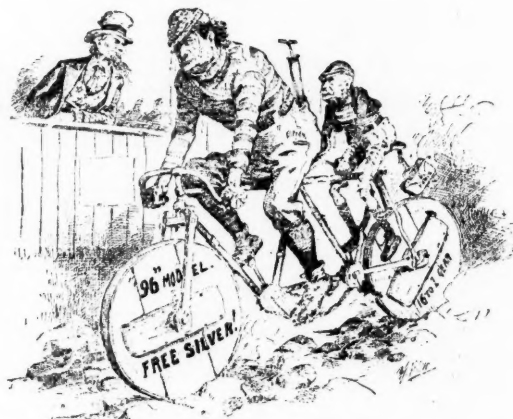
THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.  
From the *World* (New York).



DEMOCRACY'S IMPERIAL ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC NOMINEE FOR  
PRESIDENT.—From the *Tribune* (New York).



BRYAN'S ULTIMATUM.  
BRYAN: "If you take me, you'll have to take my platform."  
From the *Herald* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Say, boys, why don't you ride an up-to-date  
wheel?"—From the *Herald* (New York).





WITHOUT-MALICE CARICATURE.  
Mark Hanna.  
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).



THE NOTIFICATION AS IT REALLY WAS.  
Mr. McKinley's friends enjoy a pleasant event on the Canton veranda.  
From the *Journal* (New York).

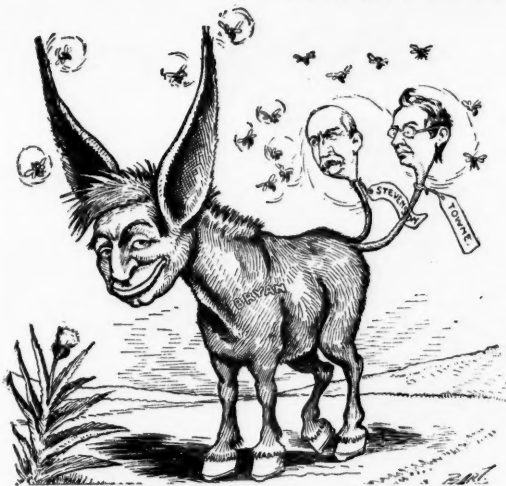


DAVID B. HILL IN HIS NEW RÔLE AS "THE ROUGHEST RIDER."—From the *Times* (Denver).



THE TAIL NOW THREATENS TO WAGGLE THE DOG.  
From the *Times-Democrat* (New Orleans).





BRYAN: "Two tails are better than one."  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

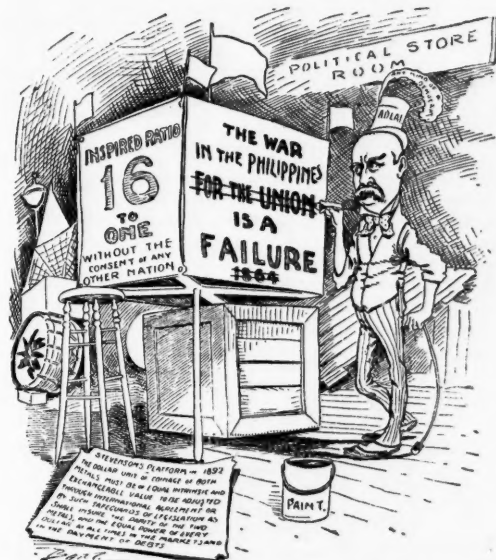
Mr. Bryan's Vice-Presidential partnerships are affording the cartoonists the same kind of amusement this year as in 1896, when the gentleman from Nebraska was associated with Mr. Sewall, of Maine, on one ticket, and with Mr. Watson, of Georgia, on another. This year, it is Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Mr. Towne, of Minnesota. Possibly before this issue of the REVIEW appears it will have been decided to have Mr. Towne retire. Mr. Stevenson is represented by some of the cartoonists as in the process of transformation from an old-fashioned Democrat to one of the modern Populistic sort. Mr. Hill, who escaped the Vice-Presidential nomination, is represented in the last drawing on this page, as sitting in an astrologer's anteroom, with Governor Roosevelt, eager to ask questions about 1904.



"I FOUND, IN THE COURSE OF POLITICAL EVENTS, IT BECAME NECESSARY TO POPULIZE MY PARTNER."—W. J. BRYAN.—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



TO AMPUTATE OR NOT TO AMPUTATE, THAT IS THE QUESTION. (Shakespeare as he would write it in 1900.)  
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



WORKING OVER SOME OLD POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



AT THE ASTROLOGER'S.  
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



THE HARDEST ONE YET.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

The American, as well as the European cartoonists, have found ample scope for all their ingenuity in the contradictory but alarming news that has come from China. The cartoonists have, for the most part, dealt more effectively with the situation than the editorial writers. There is a fateful chapter of history summed up in the little cartoon from the *Brooklyn Eagle* on this page, showing Japan fettered, while the jealous powers were wrangling and China was in conflagration.



IT'S UP TO THE CHINESE MINISTER.

THE POWERS: "If a long-winded proclamation can reach us from Peking, why not information about the safety of the foreigners?"—From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



FACE TO FACE.—From the *World* (New York).



SHAMEFUL!—From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



CHINA: "It was real kind of you, gentlemen, to show me how to use these things."—From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).



EUROPA (to the Chinese): "I am afraid I shall have to teach you manners,—even as I taught the Sultan,—unless you behave yourself."—From *Moonshine* (London).

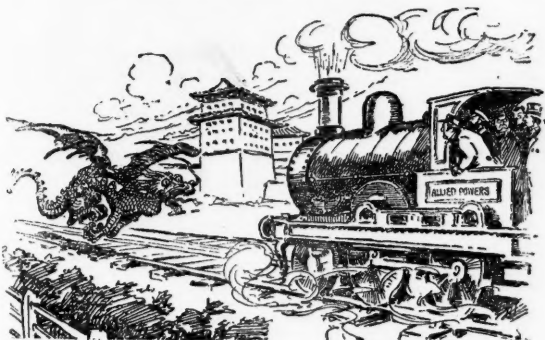


THE CHINESE RETALIATE!

CHORUS OF THE POWERS: "How disgraceful! when we attack him, he defends himself!"  
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



THE GREAT CHINESE BOXING MATCH.  
From *Jugend* (Munich).



BAD FOR THE DRAGON!—From *News of the World* (London).



LOOK OUT, IT IS FALLING!

While the powers are supporting the lower part, the upper stories seem likely to fall upon them.  
From the *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).





TO PEKING.

The success of the common action of the powers is assured, because of their trust of each other.—From *Ulk* (Berlin).

The European cartoons reflect a good deal of the sentiment expressed in the Emperor William's famous drawing of some four and a half years ago. Some of our readers will remember that we made use of it for our frontispiece in January, 1896. We bring the picture to mind again by a smaller reproduction, which will be found at the top of the opposite page. The Emperor William did not make the finished drawing, but furnished a rough sketch and an explanation of his idea, and the final work was done by a well-known artist, Knachfus. The allegorical figures represent the civilized nations of Europe, in front of which stands unmailed the winged archangel Michael, holding in his right hand a flaming sword. "His countenance," to quote the semi-official explanation that was given to the German press in 1895, "is turned toward the female group. His features reflect grave energy, and his outstretched left hand, which points to the ap-



A LEGACY OF DISCORD.

CHINAMAN: "You allee chop-chop me now, but welly soon forrin devil chop-chop forrin devil!"—From *Punch* (London).



proaching horror, also emphasizes the invitation to prepare for the sacred conflict." The dark clouds in the distance represent the conflagrations that mark the path of Chinese invaders whose mighty hosts are intent upon the destruction of Europe. The Chinese dragon carries the image of Buddha. Beneath the cartoon the Emperor wrote an inscription which called upon the nations of Europe to join in the defense of faith and home. In view of recent happenings, this cartoon has a greater interest than ever. We reproduce beneath the Emperor William's design a new version of it from the *Amsterdammer*, in which Confucius is represented as calling upon the Asiatic peoples to defend their sacred possessions from the threatening invasion of the Christian nations of Europe. This satire is better justified by facts than the Emperor's prophetic warning.



"NATIONS OF EUROPE! JOIN IN DEFENSE OF YOUR FAITH AND YOUR HOMES!"

Cartoon designed by Emperor William in 1895.



CONFUCIUS: "People of Asia, defend your sacred gods!"—From the *Amsterdammer* (Holland).

A new edition of the Kaiser's well-known cartoon.

# THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

BY STEPHEN BONSALE.

THREE years ago, one of the few men who can claim to know something about China stood with me on the Anting gate of Peking—the gate from which Admiral Seymour has recently been driven back with his relief column. We were discussing the situation created for China by the results, or rather by the consequences, of the war with Japan. Incidentally, we were amusing ourselves by watching the antics of the Manchu Bannermen, who, as is their custom, were going through a monthly drill on the plain outside. As these tatterdemalions charged toward the gate, the battalions of the “infuriated tigers” and the “enraged elephants” in advance, my companion said:

“What a hollow humbug of a nut the Chinese question is! We handle it very gingerly, and with right. No one can tell what will come out of it, but some day the brittle nut will be shattered by a sharp, decisive blow. It will fall into a thousand pieces, and there will be much dust, as there should be; for, with China falls the oldest kingdom in the world.”

The blow has been delivered, and the prophecy of my friend brilliantly verified; yet I can take but little satisfaction in his successful exercise of a rare gift, because he is one of the devoted band of Europeans and Americans who are, at the present writing, still besieged in the Legation Quarter at Peking—once the imperial city of the great Khan, but to-day at the mercy of an ignorant mob.

So swift has been the march of events, so headlong the advance on the capital of the revolutionists, that only two or three days elapsed between the first announcement that a band of Boxers had burned a village twenty miles from Peking and the news that the Peking Government had gone over to the insurgents, and that the imperial troops as well as the revolutionists were besieging the foreign legations. When the curtain lifts, we can only hope that it will disclose to view a gallant band of survivors who have triumphed over the numbers of their lawless assailants; though at the present writing, July 16, it must be confessed, there is little news upon which to base this comforting hope. As the miserable incompetency of the Emperor and his advisers becomes apparent, as I read again the Emperor's pitiful edict of abdication, which I shall reproduce on another page, I cannot but think that

if one hair of the head of a single foreign ambassador, or of a member of his family, of the many who are besieged to-day in Legation Street, is hurt, Kwang Su will never have a Manchu successor, and that perhaps the immemorial words with which, since the time of Solomon, the Emperor of China has been proclaimed the Son of Heaven in the coronation-hall have been heard for the last time in the mysterious precincts of the Purple Forbidden City.

From June 24 to this writing, we have received no news of undisputed authenticity from Peking. The situation was then considered desperate by those besieged in the legations. Their only hope was in an immediate rescue by the relief column from Tientsin. Since then Admiral Seymour has been compelled to retreat, and the stories of the final massacre of the besieged received in Shanghai and Canton are becoming more circumstantial. The consuls in the treaty port seem to have given up all hope, and agree that we shall never know more than we do at present of the last moments of Mr. Conger, Sir Robert Hart, Sir Claude Macdonald, and all the foreign ministers, their official families, the guards, and other refugees who when least heard of were fighting their hopeless fight against overwhelming odds in the British Legation. If this news should in the main prove true, the Chinese Government, by the connivance of its officials in the acts of the Imperial troops and the Boxers, has placed itself beyond the pale of civilization. In the annals of history throughout the darkest ages, there is no record comparable to this as an outrage upon humanity and international usage. In modern times the tragedy of Cawnpore was, after all, the uprising of a half-subdued race against hated masters. The murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British agent in Kabul, was the act of the savage Afghans, who merely acted as they had been taught to act—to strike when they had the power. But, so far as we know at present, there is nothing to be offered in extenuation of the tragedy at Peking. The murder of Baron von Ketteler in front of the foreign office and on the public street may have been an accidental explosion of anti-foreign feeling on the part of an assassin, which perhaps could not have been foreseen and prevented by the government to which he was accredited, but the subsequent tragedy at the British Legation is

lacking in all the elements of a deed done in hot blood. It was coolly and deliberately planned and persisted in with diabolical steadfastness of purpose for many days. Owing to the heroic resistance of our people, the invaders of the extra-territorial soil—as much a part of England as Westminster—were repeatedly driven back, and there was much time for wiser counsels, if any were offered, to be heeded. The delay, however, was utilized in a different manner, and the destruction of the legation and the massacre of its gallant defenders was only finally accomplished by utilizing the resources of the Peking arsenal. The walls of the legation were battered down by the Imperial siege trains, manned by Imperial uniformed troops.

It should ever be present in our minds that this massacre was not the act of Redskins or Congo savages. It was accomplished under the leadership of some of the highest officials of the Chinese Government. And the act is approved by a people who for four thousand years have observed in some measure the usages of public law, the sacredness of the person of the ambassador, and the inviolability of the precincts of a legation. The people who stormed the legations in Peking and put their occupants to death knew that they were not engaged in simple manslaughter; and, when the time comes, their punishment should be measured out to them accordingly.

#### THE LESSON OF THE REVOLUTION.

Before endeavoring to trace the course of recent events in China with the purpose of throwing some light on the present situation, I must point out what, to my mind, is the most dangerous feature of the revolution with which we are now brought face to face. Two years ago, any naval or army officer would have staked his life and reputation upon getting into Peking from Tientsin with but five hundred Europeans or Americans behind him, all the military forces of the Chinese Empire notwithstanding. To-day we know that Admiral Seymour, a gallant and resolute officer, has, with a column of nearly three thousand picked men, not only failed to reach the capital, but been driven back with considerable loss to his base, after having been cut off from all communication with it for nearly ten days. The relief column was composed of the best material; and in Captain McCalla, of our Navy, Admiral Seymour had a lieutenant second to none. These gallant sailors and marines carried with them a number of field-guns and Gatlings, and they were spurred on to the most determined effort by the news of the desperate straits to which the occupants of the legations in

Peking had been reduced by the besieging revolutionists; and yet, after narrowly escaping a disaster, the relief column retreated upon Tientsin. The conclusion is forced upon us that they failed because they met Chinese soldiery of very different caliber from what they had expected, with every reason, to meet; and it is this feature of the situation which I must dwell upon as being, in my opinion, more alarming than the actual news from Peking, unpleasant to read as that is. Travelers from the West generally disagree upon every Chinese question save one. They have been unanimous in pronouncing the Chinese Army as worthless, and holding its organization up to contempt. It is true that some of the foreign officers who, from time to time, of recent years, have been intrusted with the education of Chinese recruits, have in some measure dissented from this sweeping opinion. In the fall of 1896, I met in Nanking half a dozen German officers who had, at the close of the war with Japan, been lent to the Viceroy of Nanking for the purpose of drilling his troops. I was surprised to find how enthusiastic they were, and with what sincere admiration they spoke of their pupils. The ranking officer of this military mission said to me: "The Viceroy seems to prefer to send us rickety old men or half-grown boys; but when we do succeed in getting recruits such as should only be called to the colors,—namely, the physical *élite* of men between the ages of 20 and 35,—it is surprising what excellent material they are."

However, as all "China hands" will admit, this is an exceptional view of Chinese military efficiency; and, after all, it does not go very far. All Europeans and Americans who have been in China recently will be more inclined to inorse the following opinion of her defensive conditions and the efficiency of her soldiers, which has lately appeared in the *Wissenschaftliche Mittheilungen*, of Germany, from the pen of Baron von Reitzingen, a major on the German General Staff, who has studied the military conditions of China very exhaustively.

"In some Provinces," he says, "the soldiers are armed with ancient halberds, or antiquated lances and pikes. In some with Martini rifles, which, owing to neglect, in a very few months are little more effective than the pikes. One year Krupp guns are ordered, the next Armstrongs, and the year after Nordenfelts. The guns are brought out, remain lying about somewhere, and in a short while it is quite impossible to use them. . . . Judged by our conceptions, the Chinese troops are, to all intents and purposes, quite untrained, badly armed, and consequently utterly useless."

These conclusions refer to the Manchu troops as well as to the "Green Banners"—Chinese troops recruited and supported by the Provincial viceroys. A month ago I should have agreed with Baron von Reitzingen, as has every other traveler in China who has put the results of his observations on paper, and with Lord Charles Beresford, whose witty if somewhat inopportune stories as to the efficiency of the Chinese soldier are just getting into circulation. No one, however, can read Admiral Seymour's soldierly account of his defeat, which so nearly ended in disaster, without understanding that his column was not confronted by the miserable Bannermen, but by soldiers who fought well and intelligently. Indeed, I am of the opinion that one can best obtain an idea of the extent and strength of the Boxer Revolution, and see how fraught it is with danger to Western interests in the East, by comparing Baron von Reitzingen's academic conclusions of three months ago with Admiral Seymour's account of actual experiences.

#### THE RULE OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

In the midst of the confused avalanche of rumors that come to the Western papers from Hongkong and Shanghai, there are several which have been substantiated by official dispatches, and which show, even could we completely discard all the others as being without foundation, how serious is the problem which the chaotic state of China presents to the civilized world. If it should be true (and at the present writing there is little reason to doubt the report) that Baron von Ketteler, the German Ambassador, has been murdered in the streets of Peking by Imperial troops, while on his way to the foreign office on official business, it is certain that the satisfaction to be demanded by the Berlin Government for this outrage will not stop short of the overthrow and expulsion of the Manchu dynasty and the dismissal of the authorities through whose connivance or weakness this attack upon the sacred person of a public minister has been made possible. The action which Germany will have to take brings the whole question of the settlement of China on the carpet. Optimists have held, for some time past, that such a settlement could be effected by the exercise of great caution and deliberation without provoking a conflict between the powers interested; but under the present circumstances, and in view of the drastic measures which Germany will now be forced to take, there is little or no hope of such a peaceful issue. To-day, China has in fact, if not at law, declared war upon the civilized world. The capital has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and the leading dignitaries of the

empire are making common cause with the Boxers. Many of our legations have been burned, and the lives of some, if not all, of the representatives of the Western powers have been taken. When Peking is relieved by the allied forces, even if,—the whole truth being known,—there shall be found to be no further additions to the chapter of crime, the radically antagonistic views of the powers as to the way in which the extraordinary situation should be dealt with will become glaringly apparent. After the government which is so thoroughly discredited both in China and abroad has been removed, what then? It would be a daring prophet, indeed, who would venture to answer that query. One thing only is certain. The Imperial Government of Peking, if it is still there, stands convicted of bad faith and of an almost incredible weakness; and the situation must be faced without placing the least reliance upon its promises and protestations.

At this juncture, it seems to me advisable to look back over the last few years in China to see whether some light may not be cast upon the present situation by an examination of the events which have led up to it.

The history of China, for the past thirty or forty years, is but the story of the eventful life of the Empress Dowager, Tze-Hsi-Tuan-Yu. It cannot but strike the observer as curious that in the far East of Asia, where the social position of women is one of such distinct inferiority, that many strong characters who have at times dominated the situation should have been members of the slighted if not despised sex. The high-class Chinese, who would never think of referring in the most indirect way to his wife; who would lose caste should he wear mourning for her, or appear at her funeral, or allow her taking off in any way to disturb the even tenor of his way,—would seem hardly more successful than his more courteous Western brother in escaping a petticoat government. I refer, of course, particularly to the Empress Dowager and the late Queen of Korea, who, in the eyes of at least one admiring Western statesman, are the only two men that the far East of Asia has produced in our generation. In 1861 the Senior Dowager Empress, as she was then and is now (which would go to show that her almost undisturbed supremacy in Chinese affairs is not due to charms of person), made her first state-stroke, and gave the Peking court a taste of her mettle. With the assistance of Prince Kung and the other Dowager Empress, Tze-An, she seized upon the reins of state after the death of her husband, the Emperor Hien Fung. The Empress Dowagers ruled very happily and to their own satisfaction—at least, until 1873, when Tung Che, the son of Hien Fung,



came of age. He died in 1875, and there were those in Peking who said that the Empress Dowagers assisted him "to ascend upon a dragon and become a guest on high." Tung Che left no heirs; but shortly after his death, his widow, Ah-Lu-Te, announced that she had hopes of presenting her spouse with a posthumous child. Soon after this the Empress-widow disappeared. It was announced that she had committed suicide, and so the posthumous heir never came into the world. The choice of Emperor then falling to the family council, the present Emperor, Kwang Su, was selected. As he was only three years old at the time, his choice assured to the Empress Dowagers another long lease of unrestricted power under the form of a regency. It is a very difficult task to explain the Chinese ideas of succession; but it will suffice to state here, that the designation of Kwang Su, which fitted in so admirably with the views of the Empress Dowagers in regard to a perpetual regency, was not a popular one. It ran counter to the dynastic traditions and pious prejudices of the Chinese; and many of the court astrologers, when consulted as to the promise of the new reign, are reported to have shaken their heads dubiously—though, like wise men, they held their peace, it being known that the Empress had very practical views on the duty of soothsayers. The objection seems to have been that Kwang Su, being of the same generation as his ill-starred predecessor, Tung Che, the "blessed continuity" of the dynasty was interrupted; it was held by many that the father of Prince Tuan, the leader of the revolutionists of to-day, should have been raised to the throne, and in this disappointment may be found the inspiration of Prince Tuan's present attitude and some explanation of the present dynastic situation. In the eyes of many Chinese, then, Prince Tuan is not only popular because the enemy of the "foreign devils," but because he is thought to have a more divine right to the throne than any other member of the Imperial Clan; but the Empress had the situation well in hand, and the matter ended with ominous whisperings. Her gentle colleague, Tze-An, died in 1881, and the Empress Dowager Tze-Hsi ruled the empire alone until 1889, when Kwang Su came of age. The Emperor soon showed himself mentally and physically a weakling. Most of his edicts were written by the Dowager, and no important measure was promulgated without the announcement being publicly made by the young Emperor that he had consulted the Princess-Parent, and that his decree was her will; and it soon became apparent that, while Kwang Su occupied the throne, the Empress Dowager ruled as before.

## CONSEQUENCES OF THE JAPANESE WAR.

The Empress Tze-Hsi is admitted to be, even by her most bitter enemies, an able woman. The court of the Emperor was deserted, while the palace quarters of the Empress Dowager were crowded. It was recognized by every one that the nomination of her gatekeeper, or the good offices of her band of eunuchs, was the only path to appointment and official promotion. The outbreak of the Japanese War found the Empress Dowager at the zenith of her power, and the Emperor in the greatest obscurity. It was said, indeed, that the sum of money allotted Kwang Su by this female usurper was so small that at times he experienced the greatest difficulty in meeting the expenses of his shabby court. At this time, perhaps merely out of avarice, which is said to be her besetting sin, the Empress celebrated a jubilee of some kind; that is, an opportunity was given the officers of the empire to send her presents, something additional and over and above the regular percentages they were paying on the perquisites of their offices. The Japanese War rather interfered with the brilliancy of the jubilee pageant; but the Empress was not to be diverted from enjoying to the full the solid business advantages of the occasion. While many of the *fêtes* were dispensed with, in view of the invasion of the "despised dwarfs," it was noticed that such viceroys and other high officials who were so careless as not to send handsome presents to Peking very shortly afterwards lost their places. The war was precipitated by the Dowager Empress herself, who sent more troops to Korea when her representative there and the Grand Secretary Li had given the most solemn assurances to Japan that no more should be sent. It is well known by what energetic measures the Japanese met this breach of faith—how the transport *Kowshing* was sunk, and war declared.

By many travelers in China it has been maintained that the humiliating disasters of the war with the Rising Sun Empire passed almost unnoticed in Peking, and were never heard of at all in the more remote Provincial capitals. Such is not my opinion; and the best proof that such was not the case is shown by the fever of reform and of new methods which, immediately after the conclusion of hostilities, overspread China. For a time the throne was bombarded with rescripts and prayers from the Provincial officials, calling upon the Peking authorities to modernize their methods and place the empire in a better state of defense. Even that champion of conservatism, Chan-Chih-Tung, the Viceroy of Nanking, respectfully addressed the throne, asking

that gun-foundries be built and powder-mills erected and railways constructed between the various Provinces. "Unless these reforms are carried out with great dispatch," admonished the Viceroy, "we shall be undone." Other powerful agencies were at work on the regeneration of China, the least potent of which was probably the friendly advice of those of the powers who wished for the maintenance of the *status quo* rather than a partition of the vast empire. Up to this time almost the only source of information in regard to current events open to the Chinese was the *Peking Gazette*, the oldest newspaper in the world by several centuries. Unfortunately for China, the *Peking Gazette* has never deigned to publish a "foreign" page, and very rarely any reference; and this, always couched in the most contemptuous terms, is made in its columns to the "despised outsiders." After the war with Japan, however, newspapers printed in Chinese were smuggled into the country from Hongkong and Shanghai, and they soon obtained a very large circulation. Despite the very severe edicts issued by the Empress Dowager, and the fact that many coolies caught circulating the papers were put to death, the innovation could not be checked. Further, modern books and scientific treatises were translated from the French, English, and German into literary Chinese, and were eagerly bought by the *literati* and the "budding students" whose mental pabulum had hitherto consisted in the "Analects" and the "Book of Kings." A translation was made, by a clever Hongkong Chinaman, of the views expressed by prominent Western writers on the situation in China; and 300,000 copies of this volume were sold in three months. News of the proposed partition of China was, in this way, widely diffused. The strenuous efforts made by the Imperial Government to suppress this, as well as all other publications of an enlightening nature, met with no success. Many of the quaint wooden presses of the kind upon which the *Peking Gazette* has been printed for centuries were burned, it is true; but new types were quickly secured, and there being no law of copyright, every printer who secured a copy of a salable book did not hesitate to print another edition of it.

#### REFORM AND REGENERATION.

It was not long before these changes and the spirit of unrest that was abroad in the Provinces found an echo even in Peking. Officials, at first of but petty rank, but gradually of greater prominence, made it known that they were not averse to a change of methods in all branches of administration; and, for a wonder, these hardy

reformers, who were encouraged by many of the missionaries and supplied with funds by Chinese who had found wealth, and security, and knowledge, beyond the seas—in Hongkong, the Malay Peninsula, Java, and the Straits—were not summarily dealt with. In the popular unrest and dissatisfaction, the Emperor saw an opportunity of emancipating himself from the petticoat government of the Empress Dowager, under which he had suffered in silence so long; and accordingly, he allowed it to be known that he was not at all unfriendly to the new ideas or the Western learning. In response to this invitation, efforts—under the circumstances, very daring efforts—were made by the leading reformers to get into communication with the nominal Emperor, but with little success; for it is said that, on the few occasions when the desired audience was obtained, the reformers could see upon the audience-curtain the shadow of the Empress Dowager, who was there to listen, and consequently few or none were bold enough to unburden themselves of the matters so near their hearts. Official China soon fell into two camps. The reactionary Empress Dowager was supported by nearly all the office-holders, who saw their sinecures threatened and the *régime* under which they had prospered in danger of being swept away. Those who wanted office, and quite a number of the younger mandarins and *literati*, who were far-sighted enough to see that China was fast approaching anarchy or a partition by the powers, rallied round the Emperor. When the moment was ripe for action, the Dowager Empress set about her task with characteristic energy. For some years past, she had not concealed her growing opinion that the Emperor was unworthy to rule. His health left much to be desired, and no heirs were born to him. This latter misfortune so weighed upon the mind of his real mother that in 1896, when she suddenly died, it was pretty generally believed in Peking that the unfortunate woman had committed suicide to avoid the contemplation of the neglected tombs (for who, in default of children, would burn incense or prayer-papers before her ancestral tablets?), and to escape the bitter reproaches of the Empress Dowager.

#### THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE EMPEROR.

Tze-Hsi was probably honestly disappointed at the non-appearance of an heir; for it is said that her preferred plan for regaining complete and uncontested control of affairs was to administer poison to the Emperor as soon as a child was born to him, and then take his heir under her wing; in other words, to enter upon another regency, the third in her lifetime. The Emperor's failure to have issue, and his leaning

toward the new learning, proved, however, useful weapons in the Dowager Empress' hand. On September 22, 1898, she boldly seized the Imperial Seal. The Emperor himself announced his dethronement, and a number of the more prominent reformers were put to death, while not a few sought safety in flight to foreign countries. The Emperor proved so docile in her hands that the Empress did not take the trouble to put him to death. It was, perhaps, thought that in such an event the powers might intervene; but, be this as it may, Tze-Hsi decided to attain her ends by legal methods, and her final triumph was announced in an edict issued in January, 1899, of which the poor Emperor had signified his approval with a touch of the vermilion pencil. This formal abdication and recognition of the successor chosen by the Dowager Empress was immediately placarded throughout the Empire and published in the *Peking Gazette*. It reads:

While yet in our infancy, we were, by the grace of the Emperor Tung Che, chosen to succeed him in the heavy responsibilities of head of the whole empire; and when his Majesty died, we sought day and night to be deserving of such kindness, by energy and faithfulness in our duties. We were also indebted to the Empress Dowager, who taught and cherished us assiduously; and to her we owe our safety to the present day. Now, be it also known, that when we were selected to the throne, it was then agreed that if ever we should have a son, that son should be proclaimed heir to the throne. But ever since last year [1898], we have been constantly ill; and it was for this reason that, in the eighth month of that year [the date of the *coup d'état*], the Empress Dowager graciously acceded to our urgent prayers and took over the reigns of government, in order to instruct us in our duties. A year has now passed, and still we find ourselves an invalid: but ever keeping in our mind that we do not belong in the direct line of succession, and that, for the sake of the safety of the empire of our ancestors, a legal heir should be selected to the throne, we again prayed the Empress Dowager to carefully choose from among the members of the Imperial Clan such a one; and this she has done in the person of Pu Chun, son of Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan.

We hereby command, accordingly, that Pu Chun, the son of Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan, be made heir to the late Emperor Tung Che.

While these events were taking place at court, news came in from the Provinces which, had the Manchu dignitaries paid any attention to it at all, would have convinced them that discontent was widespread, and that the common people of the coolie class, so long treated as an insignificant factor, was about to take a more important part in the administration of affairs. But the Manchu mandarins paid so little heed to the signs of the times that, to many of them, the final outbreak was as great a surprise as it was to the Western world. Last autumn missionaries and travelers from the North brought to Peking and to the

treaty ports the first announcement of the new secret society which was every day increasing the number of its adherents. The society was known, indifferently, as the "Long Swords," or the "Boxers." By some, the drilling and the athletic exercises which they practised were the subject of humorous comment; but from their earliest appearance on the already stormy political horizon it was evident to intelligent observers of the situation that they were men of action, and were likely to take an energetic part in the settlement of the Chinese question, which could not be much longer postponed.

#### RUSSIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

The fact that the "Boxer" society made its first appearance in Manchuria has given rise to the supposition that the agitation which has grown to such an extent as not only to overthrow the government of China, but to menace the peace of the world, was fomented by Russian emissaries with the purpose of advancing Russian interests of selfish aggrandizement. It has been no secret for any one conversant with the real condition of China that the shadow of the Siberian army corps along the Amoor and the Ussuri has overhung the whole of northern China for many years past, and that since Russian and French intervention compelled Japan to retrocede the Liatong Peninsula, Russia has in fact, though not in name, exercised all the rights and attributes of sovereignty throughout Manchuria; that is, in so far as the conditions have not been perfectly lawless—in so far as the rights and duties of sovereignty have been exercised at all. But when this has been said, all has been said that would go to attach the responsibility for the Boxer uprising to Russia. As a matter of fact, the Russians have been the greatest losers so far by the uprising; and their Manchurian railways in construction have, it is said, been completely destroyed.

Again, the fact that the uprising comes at a moment when England is greatly embarrassed in South Africa,—at a time when she will not have at her command all her resources to defend her interests in China,—is accepted by some as proof positive that the Russian Bear is the instigator of all the troubles. My personal opinion, which I give for the little it is worth, is that Russia and Russian intrigue have nothing whatever to do with the agitation which would seem, in the last few days, to have revolutionized the empire. Russian policy in China was eminently successful even before, and long before the Boer war England was yielding every disputed point, until at last Russia was permitted to seize Port Arthur; though, only a few days before that event, sev-

eral of Lord Salisbury's ministers had stated publicly that this was one of the questions upon which Great Britain would fight rather than yield. Russian diplomacy was paramount in Peking, and the Asiatic department of the Petersburg Government had only to prefer a request to have it acceded to. Yet at a juncture like this, we are told by the Shanghai correspondents that the Russians fomented the rebellion in order to overthrow a government which could not have been more subservient.

Russia has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the uprising which has precipitated the settlement of the China question ten years before its time. She had every reason for wishing to prolong the period of dry-rot in China, and postpone the catastrophe until her finances are in better shape and her strategic railways in Siberia and Manchuria completed. It is absurd to think that Russian statesmen, who were approaching their goal and obtaining all that they coveted without opposition, should instigate a revolution which brings every power that has treaty relations with China into her game. These other powers, it is needless to say, will not work unselfishly toward that solution of the problem most favorable to Russian interests. Russia, by her substantial advances on the north, the evidences of her complete, if unrecognized, sway over the Northern Provinces, may have given the Chinese their first serious alarm, and incited the Boxer uprising as a measure of self-defense. But in no other way can responsibility be ascribed to her.

#### THE GROWTH OF THE BOXERS.

In my mind, there is no doubt that the genesis and the wonderful spread of the Boxer society were spontaneous. There seems to exist in China, as well as in the West, great ignorance of the tenets of the Boxer faith, which have proved so popular, so inflammatory,—so vitalizing, I had almost said,—since, whether for good or for evil, it is undeniable that they have galvanized the corpse of China into very unpleasant and most unexpected manifestations of life. The fact, and it is a fact, that 10,000 European and American troops are hemmed up in Tientsin, and that there is more serious talk of an evacuation of the place than an immediate advance upon Peking, is wholly incomprehensible to the present writer. While the society may have other objects in view, one at least they have accomplished—their desire to force the Peking Government to assume a more unfriendly attitude toward the outside powers. We have no means of knowing how much of a resistance the Boards of Government and the Manchū dignitaries in

Peking made to the demands of the revolutionists; but we do know that ambassadors of the Western powers have been attacked at the gates of the Purple Forbidden Palace, and that everywhere relief parties were confronted by the allied forces of the Imperial troops and the insurgents, and have been everywhere repulsed.

Looking back over the history of China during the last generation, we find much support for the theory that the Boxer insurrection has not been fomented either by the Peking authorities or by agitators in the pay of a foreign power. When, in 1860, the Imperial Chinese Government was discredited abroad and weak and powerless at home, the Taiping Rebellion swept over the Central Provinces of the empire very much as the Boxers are doing in the North to-day. It may be, as some think, that the Taipings, as well as the Boxers, organized primarily for booty alone; but, at the same time, they have both found it wise and popular to put into their platform a plank pledging themselves to the most radical and energetic treatment of the "foreign-devil" question.

It was in 1850, shortly after China had emerged from the Opium War, so humiliating and damaging to her prestige, that the Taipings were first heard of. They sprang from nowhere, apparently, like the Boxers of to-day; and it was only years afterward that any details in regard to the origin of the movement could be secured. The uprising at first took the very curious form of a mock Christian crusade, and the inland Provinces of Central China saw its inception. The Peking Government, busily engaged in other quarters, paid little attention to the matter until apprised of its seriousness by the fall of the Southern capital, Nanking.

The promenade which the English and French forces made through the country in the year 1860, and the burning of the Summer Palace, still further discredited the Imperial Government, and gave unexpected strength to the "Heavenly King" and his fighting "Wangs," who had made much headway during the ten years of their revolt. Finally, the Taipings were dispersed by the friendly offices of the powers and the loan of foreign officers, the principal of whom was "Chinese" Gordon. I have called attention to the Taiping Rebellion with no intention of dwelling upon this interesting page of Chinese history, but simply to point out that, as the Opium War and the march on Peking in 1860 made possible the Taiping uprising, so the disastrous results of the war with Japan, when their details became known in the Provincial centers of China, together with the territorial encroachments of Russia on the north,



of France on the south, and of Germany in Shantung, have so weakened and discredited the Peking Government that to-day its easy overthrow by the Boxers should cause little surprise.

Several of the foreign ministers—notably, it is said, Sir Claude Macdonald—represented to the ministers of the Yamen for foreign affairs the unhappy effect the agitation, if not suppressed, would exert on the relations of China with other countries; but their words of warning were without effect. Such representations were listened to with studied courtesy, and that was all. It is evident now that many of the most influential leaders of the Peking court have taken means to ingratiate themselves with the leaders of the Boxer movement. Among those who have cast anchors to windward, first and foremost are undoubtedly the Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan (the father of the heir-apparent), and possibly even Prince Ching. But with the exception of Prince Tuan, there is no reason to believe that any prominent official in Peking instigated the rebellion. The Dowager Empress naturally tried to keep on good terms with such a formidable body of her subjects. At the same time it is probable that she tried to keep the agitation within legal bounds, and protect the foreigners from their ferocity until by doing so she endangered her own position.

#### THE DOWAGER EMPRESS AND THE ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT.

A few days ago, I received a letter from Peking that was mailed before the outbreak—upon which, however, it sheds some light. It was written by a member of one of the foreign legations, and consequently echoes the opinion of the best-informed diplomatic circles in Peking; but, as my correspondent was aware that I am acquainted with the tortuous, undignified, and most unreliable channels through which the foreign legations receive the greater part of their information of what is occurring in the Purple Forbidden City of the Palace, he adds: "Of course, it may be a yarn; and yet, there is much confirmation of the story to be found, if you examine closely the events of the last three months." The yarn that has wandered into Legation Street is to the effect that the Dowager Empress has joined the Boxers. Certain it is she has recently received many members of the organization with every appearance of marked favor. When a high official, a censor from the Province of Chili, was enjoying an audience lately, she is reported to have inquired:

"What is your opinion of the Boxers? Do you think they would join my troops to expel the foreign devils?"

"I am certain of it," replied the censor. "Our high purpose is set forth in the tenets of the society: 'Protect, to the death, the members of the Heavenly dynasty; and torture for the intruding foreign devils.' We are organizing and arming; we will be prepared."

"I am afraid you will get us into serious trouble before the country is ripe for an uprising. You Boxers of Shantung and Chili need conservative leaders," she added.

But the Empress was none the less pleased; for the next day she promoted the censor to be Governor of Peking.

After the burning of Tung Chow (the Peiho River port, about eight miles from Peking), and the sacking of the large town of Paoting-Fu, with which the revolution began, the Empress Dowager is reported to have still praised the Boxers, and to have condemned the Chinese troops who had opposed them. In deference to the unanimous representations made by the members of the diplomatic corps in Peking, the Empress "edited" her edict. She described the Boxers as honest, well-meaning men, but regretted that they had been "misguided." Then the wires were broken; the Russian wire over Manchuria, curiously enough, being kept intact many days after all communication between Peking and the Yellow Sea ports had been interrupted. Admiral Seymour, in his attempt to rescue the legations and the foreign residents of Peking, was driven back; and, up to the present writing, we have only the wildest and most unreliable rumors as to what has happened in Peking since the outbreak. To my mind, the facts of the situation are sufficiently alarming without allowing one's self to be depressed by the rumors. Peking is in the hands of the insurgents. Perhaps even now the representatives of the West, as were their predecessors—Sir Harry Parkes and Captain Loch—in 1859, are being exposed to the mockery of the Peking populace from the places of torture in the old bell-tower. There is no one who, knowing the cool and unemotional fiber of Sir Robert Hart's courage, and reading the dispatch with his countersign containing the last reliable news that reached the naval commanders in Tientsin on July 2, nine days in transmission from Peking: "Situation here desperate. Hasten!" would not in his heart be glad if the first news we learn from the beleaguered inhabitants of Legation Street is that they have suffered no worse fate than an ignominious imprisonment. In the meantime, the world will await with impatience the assembling of the troops that are coming together from the four corners of the globe, without which it would be folly to attempt to reach Peking.

## THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

We shall hear more about the Boxers. At the present writing, we could not possibly know less. Until a few months ago, when these wild sectaries swept down upon the capital over the bleak plains of Northern China, not a word had been printed in the empire in regard to a movement which was spreading over the Provinces like wildfire. It is, perhaps, not an exaggeration to say that within a month as many as 4,000,000 active members were enrolled. Right here it should be remembered that the Chinese have the specialty of secret societies. To conspire in secret comes as naturally to them as to ventilate his grievances in a town-meeting to the Anglo-Saxon. The Triad Society, which was founded many hundred years ago to bring about the overthrow of the Manchu invaders and restore the Mings, still exists, and is probably more widespread through China than even the Boxers as yet; and there are hundreds and thousands of other societies, more or less secret, which have millions and millions of members, who do not seem to lose interest in the propaganda which they are engaged upon even when, as in the case of the Triad, nothing active is attempted in hundreds of years. Every Chinaman belongs to a number of these societies, some of which are criminal, like the High-Binders, of whom the San Francisco police know something; but generally they are benevolent, and exist for the purpose of mutual assistance in sickness and in death. In a society honeycombed in this wise, it is not difficult to understand the rapidity with which the Boxer movement has spread. Lodges of the old societies often joined the new one as a unit, and adherents were recruited by tens of thousands in a day.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

While the powers, as yet, are very far from being in a position to impose terms upon the Chinese, speculation is rife as to the basis upon which the settlement will be made. There can be but two solutions of the question—the partition of China among the powers, or the maintenance of the integrity of the empire with some up to the present uncompromised member of the Imperial Clan upon the throne.

## THE ACTION OF THE POWERS.

Up to the present it is impossible to define even the probable action of the powers. They seem to be acting in harmony, as yet, though with great slowness. It seems to be generally recognized that the question of the punishment for the Peking massacres should be treated

independently of the question as to how the far Eastern nuisance is once for all to be abolished, and a stable government capable of keeping treaty obligations and maintaining law and order established.

It would be childish to deny that the position of the powers who are desirous of maintaining the integrity of China has not been greatly weakened by the events of the last two months. Many members of the Imperial Clan undoubtedly, when the truth is known, will be found to share with Prince Tuan the responsibility of the massacre. By whom, then, can the powers who wish to maintain the *status quo* replace the present Emperor, who is admitted to be physically and mentally unfit to rule? If it be true that Prince Ching, a member of the Imperial house, and a minister of the Tsungli-Yamen, was wounded in an attempt to relieve the legations, here is a brave man who could be placed on the throne. I met him several times when in China. He is about sixty years of age, and was regarded as an amiable and conservative official, with whom the relations of the foreign ministers were invariably satisfactory. But in the existing reign of anarchy at Peking, it is more than likely that for these very qualities his life will be taken.

While awaiting further news of the fate of Minister Conger, it is interesting to watch the preparations of the German Government for armed intervention in China. The Berlin authorities, it should be remembered, were in receipt of a circumstantial account of Baron von Ketteler's death three weeks ago. When the first detachment of marines left Wilhelmshafen, the Emperor, addressing his men, said: "You must place the German flag upon the walls of Peking. There we will dictate peace." When the East Asian squadron sailed from Kiel on July 9, he said: "You are sent to avenge the German blood which has been spilt. I shall not rest until I have forced China upon her knees, until her power is subdued." If these words mean anything at all, they mean that Germany has renounced the policy of the *status quo*, and that for the future she will avowedly work for the partition of China as secretly and unofficially as she always has done.

We must, in this question of the future of China, not lose sight of the fact that important commercial and political interests of the United States demand the maintenance of the empire. Russian China, French China, German China, spell so many markets closed to us. The attempt which has recently been made by the State Department to secure assurances from the powers that, in case they should take over, each its sphere of influence,—Russia Manchuria, Ger-

many Shantung, and France Yunnan and the South,—the present rate of import duties upon our trade shall not be increased, is laudable but not at all practical. No great power is likely to enter upon the government of any part of China by abdicating in advance the most important attribute of sovereignty; and even if such an assurance were given, it would not be regarded as having binding force. When France assumed a protectorate over Algiers, and later Tunis, she entered into all manner of promises as to the maximum of duties to be levied, and made the most solemn protestations that foreign shipping should not be discriminated against; but to-day, these promises and protestations are in the wastepaper basket. Not a foreign ship can trade in Algiers or in Tunis; and to-morrow, even were the answers to Mr. Hay's circular letter as precise as they are vague, such would be our experience with a Russian China, a French China, and a German China.

Even if we had the antecedents of a country which always consulted the best interests of its neighbors in formulating a tariff—which we have not—how long would Germany let our goods into Shantung at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, when, across the Yellow Sea at Manila, German products might be paying 40 per cent. We have no more right to demand that Germany, France, and Russia should, when they enter upon actual

possession of their Chinese spheres of influence, not raise the custom duties than they would have to say that we have not the right to abrogate whatever treaty rights they may have enjoyed in Porto Rico or in the Philippines under the Spanish régime.

If Great Britain, Japan, and the United States unite in maintaining the integrity of China, the scheme of partition will not succeed. It is true that Japan would like, for many reasons, such a lodgment on the mainland as a slice from the *corpus* of her traditional enemy would give her. But what Japan most wants is to block the game of Russia, France, and Germany, the unholy alliance, as it is called in Tokio, which robbed her of the fruits of her successful war. The especial grievance of Germany, the murder of her ambassador by, it is still said, Chinese troops, complicates the situation a great deal. As it required quite a chunk of Shantung to satisfy Germany for the murder of a missionary by robbers, it may be thought in Berlin that all China is not large enough to repay for the outrage committed upon the sacred person of her representative. The situation is certainly grave; but there is no reason to doubt that, if England, Japan, and the United States only stand together, they can preserve China from the avowedly predatory powers, and keep open to trade, under civilized conditions, the last great market of the world.

## THE KANSAS CITY CONVENTION.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

THE two great national political conventions of 1900 afforded interesting contrasts, coincidences, and studies. At Philadelphia, the Republican convention was businesslike. One did not need personal acquaintance with many of the delegates to become convinced that it was to a great, perhaps an unusual, extent an assemblage of business men. Most of them appeared to be successful men—practical men; men not much given to emotionalism, and not at all to that form of demonstration known as convention hysterics. The result was that at Philadelphia the Republicans did not make much of a display of what we press writers call enthusiasm—not nearly so much as was made at Kansas City. In truth, the Republican gathering was rather cold and not easily roused. By obviously organized effort, something akin to an old-time demonstration was made over the mention of

President McKinley's name; but there was not much heart in it. It was a matter of form as much as anything else, and men cheered and paraded, and lifted on high the standards of the States, because that is quite the proper thing to do at a national convention, and most people feel that they have not gotten their money's worth without it. On the whole, the Philadelphia convention passed off in quite a businesslike fashion. There were not many speeches—only such as the managers wished to have made. Everything was in good running order. The discipline was well-nigh perfect. With the exception of a little hitch over the platform, every one appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with the outcome.

At Kansas City, we saw quite a different sort of affair. That convention was not nearly so well in hand. It was an assemblage of earnest

and enthusiastic men, prone to much speech-making, and not so much addicted to running with the political machine and submitting to the dictation of leaders as are their rivals of the other party. Excepting the great delegations from New York, Illinois, and perhaps one or two other States, where the Democrats imitate the Republican style of politics, much individualism was apparent. It struck me that there were at Kansas City many more lawyers than at Philadelphia—young country lawyers, who love to make speeches and dabble in the game of politics. At Kansas City, the lawyer appeared to take the place which the successful business man had occupied at Philadelphia. On the whole, the personnel of the Democratic convention was seemingly of a slightly higher grade than that of the Republican assemblage. The advantage was on the other side as to the Northern States; but the Southern representation at Philadelphia was, as usual, more or less of the rotten-borough order.

At Washington we have an axiom, trite but true, that responsibility always exerts a sobering effect upon men chosen to public station. The sense of responsibility may have sobered the convention representatives of the party in power. As a rule, a party that is out and trying to get in displays more enthusiasm than the one that is in and trying to stay there; and this principle extends in a most important sense to the elections, and sometimes dictates the result. But beyond this I am satisfied, from close observation, that the Democrats have within them more genuine feeling and a greater tendency to display it in effective fashion. This is a temperamental fact. It is due largely to the greater amount of individualism within the Democratic ranks. It is due, in part, to the fact that the Democratic party is essentially a party of protest, of dissent, of close adherence to the old principles, the maxims and axioms of the fathers and of the Constitution; and this implies more sentimentality, more emotionalism, freer utterance. Add to this that fighting or unyielding quality of the American character which nerves men after a defeat, and makes them desperate, defiant, and shoutful, and we can readily understand why the delegates at Kansas City expressed themselves in a way which by comparison caused their rivals at Philadelphia to appear like a stage army.

Nor must we forget the audience. At Philadelphia most of the spectators were from the staid City of Brotherly Love. Beyond a few hundred of Mr. Quay's personal and political followers, most of the people in the acres of seats appeared to be society folk. What could you expect in the way of enthusiasm from such a source, contrasted with the lusty-lunged farmers from

about Kansas City, the sun-browned men of the wind-swept prairies? All these things combined to make the anti-imperialism demonstration at Kansas City notable and memorable in the history of such scenes in American conventions. I have never seen a more magnificent spectacle than that presented when 20,000 spectators joined 2,000 delegates and alternates in synchronously swinging more than a score thousands of little starry flags, and in singing, after the swelling strains of the horns, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Politically, it seemed most significant that it was in aid of this demonstration over "the paramount issue of the campaign" that the managers of the convention let loose all their wealth of spectacular effect, such as the 20,000 little flags and the great-lettered banner which hung from the roof directly over the heads of the distinguished people upon the platform, and which was unfurled like a giant curtain at the critical moment. According to programme, all this was to have come at the nomination of Mr. Bryan; but the men who had the convention in hand, though Bryan men fairly and honestly enough, were not in favor of Bryan's silver plank, and naturally improved this opportunity to emphasize their hope for the passing of silver to the rear in the coming campaign.

Psychologically, the two conventions were in striking contrast, and their spiritual attitudes were wholly typical of the temperament and traditions of the parties behind them. The Republicans were content with what is, and determined to hold fast to well enough. The Democrats were seeking something to deplore. At Philadelphia the keynote was business prosperity. There was nothing selfish or sordid in the spirit shown. No one appeared to be glad simply because he had thrived during the last few years. On the contrary, there was what might well be termed a combination of political self-assurance and general altruism—an easy assumption that all this prosperity had been brought about by Republican rule and Republican legislation, and a joyful celebration of the good times that had come to the masses of their countrymen. Business is certainly the dominant note in America this day, and, far from being ashamed, these Republicans gloried in it. Their President they looked upon as the incarnation of commercial growth and prosperity, and their greatest enthusiasm was shown at mention of the gigantic figures which summarized the beneficence of his reign. The problem of the future of the Philippines they looked at like business men. That was a responsibility which they had not sought, but which circumstances had thrust upon them. Now that they were in the trouble, they proposed to see it



through—to do their full duty by their new wards, and at the same time, if possible, make a good thing of it for themselves. At Philadelphia, too, there was a calm note of confidence in American character, in American institutions, and American executive ability—the optimism of success.

It was wholly different at Kansas City. There appeared a distinct reaction against the commercialism of the age. The man who managed and voted in that convention represented, consciously or unconsciously, the under-dog elements of society—the elements which are in a state of discontent. Democracy is distinctively the party of protest, and it was easy to see that it must have something to protest against. Of course, it could not protest against general prosperity. It dare not protest against commercial expansion, which is one of prosperity's agencies. But as the representative of elements whose strongest instincts are not commercial, whose usual spiritual state is one of discontent because some part of the people are too prosperous and growing rich too rapidly, it must protest against something. It must sound some sort of an alarm. It must strike some keynote that should serve to hold the men and women who, as one of the most conspicuous friends of Mr. Bryan said to me, "are the people who turn from the commercialism of the day and make popular the romantic or historical novel—the people who are weary of the everlasting jingle of the dollar and the pride of power, and who instinctively take noble deeds and lofty sentiments for their ideals." Hence the sweeping denunciation of commercialism and its twin agencies, militarism and imperialism; and hence the wave of enthusiasm, amounting almost to frenzy, which swept through the convention hall when the platform-makers harked back to that good old phrase, "consent of the governed," and the little flags and the great banner and the band were turned loose to fill space with flying things, and produce the extraordinary spectacle of a score of thousand of people all thinking the same thing at the same instant, and each in his way trying to outdo his neighbor in giving frantic vent to his emotions.

Three distinct and powerful factors were at work underneath the surface in the Democratic convention. One was this reaction against the commercial and materialistic spirit of the age, and a desire to return to the simple faith of the fathers. Another was a recoil of the old-time Democracy from the wild excess which it entered upon at Chicago four years before. In 1896 Democracy had left its ancient moorings and joined hands with the Populistic, paper-money, inflation, free-silver, semi-socialistic third party.

It had staked upon that and lost. It appeared at Kansas City eager to retrace its steps. It wanted no more Populite alliance. It wanted no more free silver, except in the mild way of a reaffirmation of the old platform for consistency's sake. Anti-imperialism, anti-militarism, anti-commercialism, and anti-materialism generally were all joyfully welcomed. They fitted its mood. They restored the party to its natural and most effective posture, with its right hand resting upon the sacred book and with its left wildly gesticulating its opposition to the dreadful tendencies of the foe.

But the third factor in the situation would not let these two reactions run together and wholly have their way. Mr. Bryan was that third factor, and he proved stubborn and powerful. When the convention assembled, more than three-fourths of its delegates were found in favor of dropping silver by means of a simple reaffirmation. Among those who took this stand were Mr. Bryan's convention managers, Chairman Jones and former Governor Stone, of Missouri. Mr. Bryan commanded these men to turn about face and put silver in; he made compliance with his will a test of loyalty. They obeyed. Through them others were worked upon with the same pressure. Mr. Bryan threatened to refuse to be the candidate unless his wishes were complied with. He threatened, moreover, that if the managers failed to obey, he would proceed to Kansas City by special train and appear before the convention in person, and appeal from leaders to delegates with his eloquent voice. Mr. Bryan won the remarkable victory of forcing a great convention to do his bidding—even though, in the opinion of a majority of the delegates, hope of success in November was sacrificed to obedience to Mr. Bryan in July.

I have talked with Mr. Bryan since the convention, and I know he is well content with his work. He not only believes that he did the right thing, but that he is entitled to the increment of a good action, and will get it. Not the least part of his motive was a desire to place himself in vivid contrast with a conception which many people have formed of his rival for the Presidency. To all who look upon Mr. McKinley as deficient in moral backbone, Mr. Bryan tried to say, by his heroic mastery of the elements of reaction and silver conservatism at Kansas City: "Behold me! I am strong enough to keep the faith; I am not an opportunist; I stand by my principles at any cost." Mr. Bryan thinks he has gained immeasurably in public esteem by this attitude. He believes he has made a moral hero of himself.

Mr. Bryan is in earnest. If his party thinks it has sidetracked silver, and if successful at the polls will be able to bury it in some dusty legislative pigeon-hole, it is reckoning without Mr. Bryan; for he tells his friends that, after he is inaugurated, he will insist that Congress repeal the gold-standard law and enact a free-coinage 16-to-1 statute. Unless his friends induce him to desist, he will say so in his speech of acceptance; and at the same time he will renew his allegiance to the income-tax proposal, which was omitted from the platform, greatly to his regret and surprise.

Putting in silver again was Mr. Bryan's only triumph at Kansas City. There were several other things he wanted which he did not get, and to secure what he did he was compelled to show his hand in a manner which even Mr. McKinley would not have dared to do at Philadelphia. Bryan coerced his managers and his followers as to 16 to 1, but he failed to receive the nomination on the Fourth of July, as he had hoped; he failed to receive an expected and desired invitation from the convention to appear before it, and he failed to bring about the nomination of his favorite candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Towne, the former Republican.

It is a remarkable coincidence that in neither convention of this year did the unanimously named nominee for President secure the running mate of his choice. Mr. Bryan had agreed to go to Kansas City and speak to the convention, if a resolution of invitation were passed by the delegates. He was warmly favorable to the nomination of Mr. Towne, his personal friend; and it was believed that Mr. Bryan's presence in Kansas City previous to the nomination of the second-place candidate would result in the selection of Towne. The night Bryan was nominated, the friends of Towne had ready a resolution inviting Mr. Bryan to speak to the convention the next day. This resolution was intrusted to ex-Governor Stone, who quietly kept it in his pocket. Another Towne delegate attempted to offer a similar resolution, but Messrs. Jones and Stone instructed the chairman not to recognize him, and to declare the convention adjourned. All this time Mr. Bryan, at Lincoln, was prepared to take special train for Kansas City, and was much chagrined when he learned the convention had adjourned over without inviting him to appear before it.

Next day, Mr. Stevenson was named for Vice-President. He had from the first had the support of Mr. Bryan's own managers—Messrs. Jones, Stone, Johnson, and others. In this we see evidence of the strong individualism and sturdy independence which prevailed among the

Democrats. These managers could not defeat Bryan's silver plank without disloyalty to their chief; but, sharing in the reaction of their party against ultraism and Populism, they did feel free to defeat Towne, the nominee of the third party. They felt at liberty, also, after whipping Mr. Bryan's silver plank through the committee on resolutions by two votes out of more than fifty—these two furnished by such outlying bailiwicks as Hawaii and Alaska—to bury that plank in the body of the platform; to declare imperialism the paramount issue, and to set in motion all the stage effects at their command to give emphasis to the declaration. Mr. Bryan, as a candidate for the Presidency who hopes to win, has much to thank his managers for.

It is another interesting coincidence that in neither of the great conventions of 1900 did the nominee for President secure adoption of the platform which had previously received his approval. It is well known that a member of President McKinley's cabinet, Postmaster-General Smith, drew after much consultation a platform which was submitted to the President, revised and approved by him, and carried to Philadelphia and placed before the committee on resolutions. It is also known that the platform which was reported to and adopted by the convention was quite another document in text, and that important and significant omissions had been made from the declarations contained in the approved original—notably an expression concerning the constitutional question raised by the Porto Rico legislation, an omission which President McKinley bravely supplied in his speech of acceptance.

The original text of the Democratic platform was written by another journalist—Col. Charles H. Jones, of St. Louis. He sent his draft to Chairman Jones, who in turn sent it on to Mr. Bryan two months or more before the convention. Mr. Bryan made some changes and several important additions. He reiterated those planks of the Chicago platform dealing with silver, with the income tax, and with government by injunction. Only the silver plank was left in by the committee.

This year's national conventions have been singularly unfruitful of men. At Kansas City the reaction toward old-line Democracy which modified the platform and nominated Stevenson gave David Bennett Hill a temporary conspicuity far beyond his relative importance. There was admiration for him because of his well-remembered slogan, "I am a Democrat," and because also he was ready to make a square and manly fight for averting the silver mistake which Bryan insisted upon.

## MR. BRYAN AT HOME.

THERE is one feature of the present Presidential campaign which is matter for universal gratification. No member of any party needs to suppress his conscience in order to defend the private life of his candidates. All the candidates on the Presidential tickets are men whose private lives realize the high ideals of the great mass of the American people. Mr. McKinley's devotion to his invalid wife has won for him the warm affection of political opponents; and Mr. Bryan's devotion to his home has endeared him to his Republican neighbors.

Mr. Bryan was married in 1884, three years after his graduation from college, and one year after his admission to the bar. His wife, Mary Baird Bryan, is one year younger than himself, and attended the Presbyterian Seminary in Jacksonville, Ill., during the same years that her husband was attending the Illinois College in the same city. Mrs. Bryan was the daughter of a merchant in the village of Perry, Ill.—her family, like that of Mr. Bryan, belonging dis-



HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.



MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

(The portraits in this article are from new photographs by Townsend, Lincoln, Neb., and are reproduced through the courtesy of Mrs. Bryan, who furnished them at the request of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.)

tinctively to what are called the middle classes, no member thereof having attained great wealth, and none having been reduced to abject poverty. Even since their marriage they have continued their student life together—Mrs. Bryan, during the years immediately following, studying law with her husband as instructor, pursuing the course prescribed in the Union College of Law, Chicago, and being admitted to practise before the Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1888. She did not, however, study with any idea of practising law, but merely to keep in touch with her husband's work.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, all of whom are still living. The oldest, Ruth Baird, is now nearly fifteen; the second, William Jennings, Jr., is eleven; and the youngest, Grace Dexter, is nine. "The older girl," Mrs. Bryan has justly observed, "is very much like her mother; the younger strongly resembles her father, and the son seems to be a



William Jennings Bryan, Jr.



Ruth Baird Bryan.



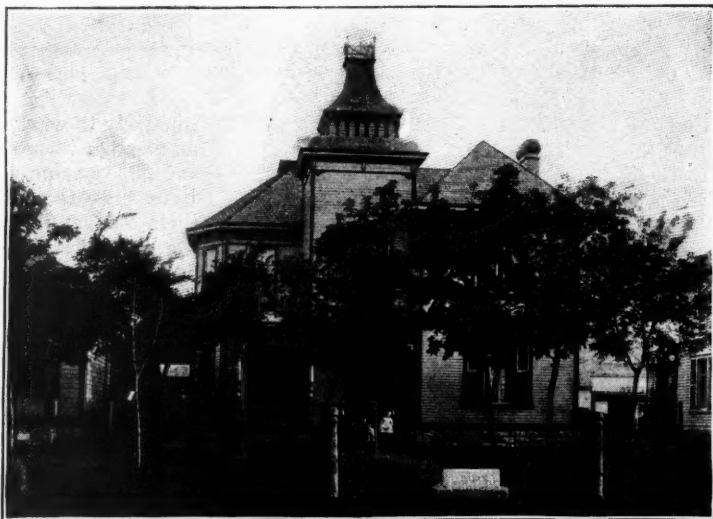
Grace Dexter Bryan.

MR. AND MRS. BRYAN'S THREE CHILDREN.

composite photograph of both parents." Mrs. Bryan is one of many thousand refutations of the old fear that the higher education of women would lessen their interest in the affairs of home. She illustrates the truth that the stronger a woman's interest in the serious things of life, the greater will be her devotion to the supreme interest of every serious woman. Mrs. Bryan has been to her children their constant companion, and her unity of interest with them has been as marked as her unity of interest with her husband.

The Bryan home at Lincoln was built by Mr. Bryan soon after he entered the practice of law at that place. It is a comfortable dwelling, but not in any way a pretentious one. The large library in which Mr. Bryan spends most of his time has, as its most notable feature, three large portraits of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln—Jefferson, significantly enough, occupying the cen-

tral place. The books that fill the shelves are, in the main, devoted to political economy and American history, though some of the standard novelists are also represented. It is, however, distinctively the library of a serious man, with whom the political life of his own country is the absorbing passion.



RESIDENCE OF THE BRYAN FAMILY, AT LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.



# THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY JACOB A. RIIS.

I AM asked to tell what I know of Theodore Roosevelt, being his friend, and why he should be elected to the high office his countrymen have thrust upon him. But before I do that, let me, as a citizen of his State, record my protest against his being taken from us before he was half done with his work as governor of New York, and get my mind freed on the subject. We cannot spare him at all. Whatever we shall do with the factory law, which was just from a dead-letter becoming an active force; with the tenement-house problem, which means life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to a million wage-earners; with the franchises and the trusts, whom he gave the cold shivers by proposing to deal *justly* by them—whatever the bosses will do with us when he is gone who dealt justly by them also, I don't know. I know what happened in the police department when he was gone. May it help us to understand that the Roosevelts and the Warings of our day are sent to set the rest of us to work, and that for us to stand by and see *them* do it, merely applauding and calling them

good fellows, is not the meaning of it and not sense. Only when we grasp that is their real work done, and we need have no further fear of the bosses. There! I have said it; and, having said it, shall do what it is the business of every good New Yorker and every good citizen anywhere to do: take off my coat and help put Theodore Roosevelt where the mass of his countrymen want him, even though I have to give him up. As I understand it, that is the American plan.

I remember well when we first ran across each other. Seen him I had before, heading an investigation committee that came down from Albany with true instinct to poke up the police department. I had followed his trail in the legislature, always exposing jobbery, fighting boss rule, much to the amazement of the politicians who beheld this silk-stocking youngster, barely out of college, rattling dry bones they had thought safely buried out of the reach of even old hands at that business. They comforted themselves with the belief that it was a fad and would blow over. It did not blow over. They lived to rue the day, some of them, when they "picked him up" as a handy man in a faction fight. They got rather more fight out of him than they bargained for. But they might have spared themselves their self-reproaches. They were not to blame. Having come of age, he went to the primary to do his duty as a citizen, and "got in" through the first door that offered. They could not have kept him out had they tried. He would have battered down the door. They know that now.

But about that meeting. It was soon after I had published "How the Other Half Lives." I had been reading some magazine articles of his that kept growing upon me the oftener I turned



HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, IN 1895.

(At his desk at police headquarters, New York City.)

them over, when he came to the *Evening Sun* office one day looking for me. I was out, but he left his card with the simple message that he had read my book, and "had come to help." That was the introduction. It seems only a little while ago, and measured by years it is not long; but what has he not helped with in New York since? We needed to have the police made decent, and he pulled it out of the slough of blackmail it was in. It did not stay out, but that was not his fault. He showed that it could be done with honest purpose. While he was there it was decent; and, by the way, let me say right here that there is a much larger percentage of policemen than many imagine who look back to that time as the golden age of the department, when every man had a show on his merits, and whose votes are quietly cast on election day for the things "Teddy" stands for. I doubt if there is a man with a clean record in the whole eight thousand who would not welcome him back. The crooks are to be excused for hating him. They have cause.

We had been trying for forty years to achieve a system of dealing decently with our homeless poor. Twoscore years before the surgeons of the police department had pointed out that herding them in the cellars or over the prisons of police stations in festering heaps, and turning them out hungry at daybreak to beg their way from door to door, was indecent and inhuman. Since then grand juries, academies of medicine, committees of philanthropic citizens, had attacked the foul disgrace, but to no purpose. Pestilence ravaged the prison lodgings, but still they stayed. I know what that fight meant; for I was one of a committee that waged it year after year, and suffered defeat every time, until Theodore Roosevelt came and destroyed the nuisance in a night. I remember the caricatures of tramps shivering in the cold with which the yellow newspapers pursued him at the time, labeling him the "poor man's foe." And I remember being just a little uneasy lest they wound him, and perhaps make him think he had been hasty. But not he. It was only those who did not know him who charged him with being hasty. He thought a thing out quickly—yes, that is his way; but he thought it out, and having thought it out, suited action to his judgment. Of the consequences he didn't think at all. He made sure he was right, and then went ahead with perfect confidence that things would come out right.

The poor man's foe! Why, the poor man never had a better friend than Theodore Roosevelt. We had gone through a season of excitement over our tenement-houses. The awful exhibits of the Gilder Committee had crowded

remedial laws through the legislature—laws that permitted the destruction of tenement-house property on the showing that it was bad. Bad meant murderous. The death records showed that the worst rear tenements killed one in five of the babies born in them. The Tenement-House Committee called them "infant slaughter-houses." They stood condemned, but still they stood. A whole year was the law a dead-letter, until, as president of the police board, Roosevelt became also a member of the health board that was charged with the enforcement of the statute. Then they went, and quickly. A hundred of them were seized, and most of them destroyed. In the June number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* I gave the result in the case of a single row, the Barracks in Mott Street, which Mr. Roosevelt and I personally inspected and marked for seizure.\* The death-rate came down from 39.56 in the thousand of the living to 16.28—less than the general death-rate of the whole city!

That work stopped too. They are seizing no more rear tenements since Tammany came back. It has been too busy putting up the price of ice, that means life in these hot summer months to the poor man's babies, whether in front or rear tenement. I should have liked to see Theodore Roosevelt run on his record in our State this fall against the ice-trust conspiracy—the man who saved the poor man's babies against the villains who would see them perish with indifference, so long as it paid them a profit. It would have been instructive—mightily!

I had watched police administration in Mulberry Street for nearly twenty years, and I had seen many sparring matches between working men and the police board. Generally, there was bad faith on one side; not infrequently on both. It was human that some of the labor men should misinterpret Mr. Roosevelt's motives when, as president of the board, he sent word that he wanted to meet them and talk strike troubles over with them. They got it into their heads, I suppose, that he had come to crawl; but they were speedily undeceived. I can see his face now, as he checked the first one who hinted at trouble. I fancy that man can see it, too—in his dreams.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I have come to get your point of view, and see if we can't agree to help each other out. But we want to make it clear to ourselves at the start that the greatest damage any working man can do to his cause is to counsel violence. Order must be maintained; and, make no mistake, I will maintain it."

\*I was, at the time, executive officer of the Good-Government Clubs.



MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUMMER HOME, OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

I tingled with pride when they cheered him to the echo. They had come to meet a politician. They met a man, and they knew him at sight.

It was after midnight when we plodded home from that meeting through snow two feet deep. Mr. Roosevelt was pleased and proud—proud of his fellow-citizens. "They are all right," he said. "We understand each other, and we shall get along." And they did get along, with perfect confidence on both sides. The scoundrels in and out of the newspaper business who sat in the chimney-corner that night took it out in declaring that Roosevelt had gone to a dive—a "Seeley dinner show." It happened that there was a music hall on the ground floor of the building in which the labor men met. Roosevelt never took any notice of their attacks. He had other things—real things, to do; and for the man who didn't fight fair, he had only contempt. He never struck a foul blow in his life, no matter how hot the fight.

I read a story when I was a boy about a man who, pursued by a relentless enemy, dwelt in security because of his belief that his plotting could not hurt an honest man. Mr. Roosevelt constantly made me think of him. He spoke of it only once, but I saw him act out that belief a hundred times. Mulberry Street could never have been made to take any stock in it. When it failed to awe Roosevelt, it tried to catch him. Jobs innumerable were put up to discredit the president of the board and inveigle him into awkward positions. Probably he never knew of one-tenth of them. I often made them

out long after they were scattered to the winds. Mr. Roosevelt walked through them with perfect unconcern, kicking aside the snares that were set so elaborately to catch him. The politicians who saw him walk apparently blindly into a trap and beheld him emerge with damage to the trap only could not understand it. They concluded it was his luck. It was not. It was his sense. He told me once after such a time that it was a matter of conviction with him that no frank and honest man could be in the long run entangled by the snares of plotters, whatever appearances might for the moment indicate.

So he walked unharmed in it all. Bismarck confounded the councils of Europe at times by practising Roosevelt's plan as a trick. He spoke the truth bluntly when the plotters expected him to lie, and rounded them up easily.

One charge his enemies made against him in which there was truth. It summed itself all up in that with a heat that was virtual acknowledgment of its being the whole arraignment: that there was always a fight where he was. "Always trouble," said the peace-at-any-price men, who counseled surrender when Roosevelt was fighting for a decent Sunday through the enforcement of the law compelling the saloons to close. "Never any rest." No! There was never any rest for the lawbreakers when he was around, nor for



A FIREPLACE IN THE LIBRARY AT OYSTER BAY.

those who would avoid "trouble" by weakly surrendering to them. Roosevelt gauged New York exactly right when he set about his turbulent programme of enforcement of law. The scandal was not that we were being robbed by political cutthroats, but that we submitted tamely. The formula we heard so often from his lips in the years that followed—honesty, manhood, courage—was the exact prescription we needed. We in the metropolis are abundantly able to run the robbers out of town and keep them out by just following the road he made for us when he ran them out of the police department. But he made it, fighting. It was true that there was never any rest while he was at it, night or day. When he had battled all day in Mulberry Street, he would sometimes get up at two o'clock in the morning and go out on patrol to find out the policemen who were stealing the city's time. I loved to go out with him on these trips, not merely because I loved to be with him wherever he was, but because of the keen enjoyment he took in his work and in every faithful policeman he found on his post. Some well-fed citizens who hated to have their rest disturbed sneered at these nocturnal excursions; but they slept more securely in their beds because of them. It became suddenly possible to find a policeman anywhere at any hour of the night in New York. Within a year after the old Tammany régime had come back, an epidemic of night fires that cost many lives brought from the firemen the loud protest that policemen were not awake, and the chief found it necessary to transfer half the force of a precinct for sleeping on post.

No;—there was never any rest when Roosevelt was around. There was none in Congress during the six years he was a civil-service commissioner under Harrison and Cleveland; and as a result, where there had been 14,000 places under the merit and capacity rules of the commission when he came in, there were 40,000 when he went out. To that extent spoils politics had been robbed of its sting. There was even less repose in the navy department when he went there as assistant secretary, fresh from the fight in Mulberry Street, to sharpen the tools of war. It had a familiar sound to us in New York, when we heard the cry go up that Roosevelt wanted a row, and didn't care what it cost. He was asking, if I remember rightly, for something less than \$1,000,000 for target practice on the big ships. The only notice he took of it was to demand another \$500,000 about the time he got Dewey sent to the East. I was in Washington at the time, and I remember asking him about that. Commodore Dewey was sometimes

spoken of in those days as if he were a kind of fashion plate. And I remember his answer, as we were walking up Connecticut Avenue:

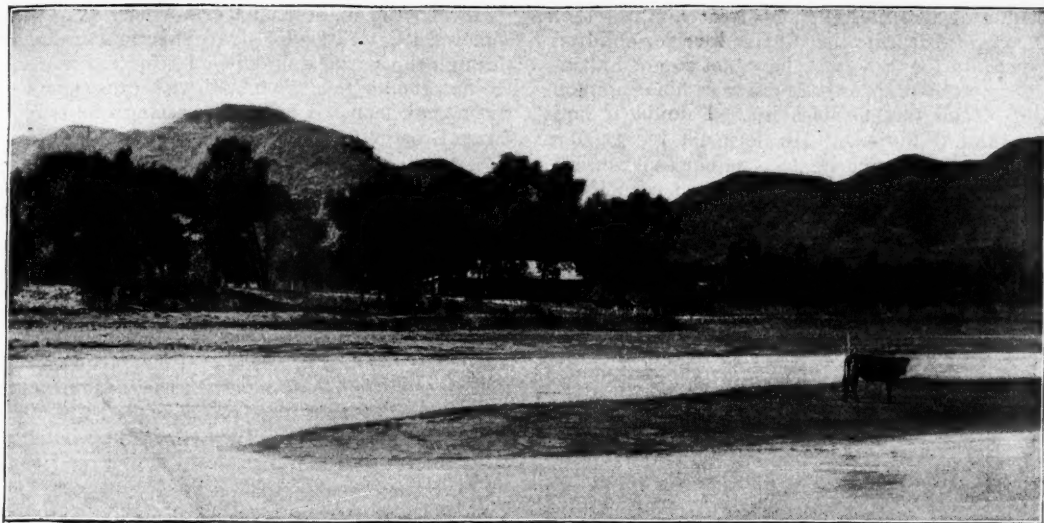
"Dewey is all right," he said. "He has a lion heart. He is the man for that place."

Not many of us will quarrel with him about that now, or about the wisdom of shooting away that million in target practice. It made "the man behind the gun," of whom we are all so proud. The fact is that Roosevelt, so far from being a hasty man given to snap judgments, is one of the most far-sighted statesmen of any day. He has shown it in everything he has taken hold of. It was in Washington as it was in New York. The thing that beclouds the judgment of his critics is the man's amazing capacity for work. He can weigh the pros and cons of a case and get at the meat of it in less time than it takes most of us to state the mere proposition. And he is surprisingly thorough. Nothing escapes him. His judgment comes sometimes as a shock to the man of slower ways. He does not stop at conventionalities. If a thing is right, it is to be done—and right away. It was notably so with the round-robin in Cuba asking the Government to recall the perishing army when it had won the fight. People shook their heads, and talked of precedents. Precedents! It has been Roosevelt's business to make them most of his time. But is there any one to-day who thinks he set that one wrong? Certainly no one who with me saw the army come home. It did not come a day too soon.

Roosevelt is no more infallible than the rest of us. Over and over again I have seen him pause when he had decided upon his line of action, and review it to see where there was a chance for mistake. Finding none, he would issue his order with the sober comment: "There, we have done the best we could. If there is any mistake we will make it right. The fear of it shall not deter us from doing our duty. The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything."

When he had done his work for the ships and resigned his office to take the field, the croakers shouted that at last he had made the mistake of his life;—all to get into a scrap. His men didn't think so when he lay with them in the trenches before Santiago, sharing his last biscuit with them. They got to know him there, and to love him. I know what it cost him to leave his sick wife and his babies. I wanted to keep him at home, but I saw him go with pride, because I knew he went at the call of duty. He thought the war just and right. He had done what he could to bring it on as the only means of stopping the murder in Cuba, and he went to do his share





MR. ROOSEVELT'S RANCH ON THE LITTLE MISSOURI, IN THE BAD LANDS.

of the fighting as a matter of right and of example to the young men to whom he was a type of the citizen and the patriot. As that type, when he came home, we made him our governor in New York State. We ran him on the pledge of his record—the pledge of honesty, manhood, and courage; and he kept the pledge. I shall let some one else tell the story of that. Just let me recall the last trip we took together, because it was so much like the old days in Mulberry Street. There had arisen a contention as to whether the factory inspector did his duty by the sweat-shops or not, and from the testimony he was unable to decide. So he came down from Albany to see for himself. It was a sweltering hot day when we made a tour of the stewing tenements on the down-town east side. I doubt if any other governor that ever was would attempt it. I know that none ever did. But he never shirked one of the twenty houses we had marked out for exploration. He examined the evidence in each, while the tenants wondered who the stranger was who took so much interest in their affairs; and as the result he was able to mark out a course for the factory inspector that ought to double and treble the efficiency of his office and bring untold relief to a hundred thousand tenement-house workers—if it is followed when Roosevelt is no longer in Albany. That will be our end of it: to see to it that he did not labor in vain.

That is Roosevelt as I saw him daily during those good years when things we had hoped for were *done*. There stands upon my shelves a row of books, more than a dozen in number, beginning with the "Naval War of 1812," written

when he was scarcely out of college, and yet ranking as an authority, both here and abroad, including the four stout volumes of "The Winning of the West," and ending with his "Rough-riders," the picturesque account of that picturesque regiment in the last war, which testify to his untiring energy as a recorder as well as a maker of history. The secret of that is the story of the police force and the sweat-shops over again: his enjoyment of the work. If I were to sum the man and his achievements up in a sentence, I think I should put it that way. But that would not mean an accident of the Dutch and Huguenot and Irish blood that go to make up his heredity. It would mean of itself an achievement. Theodore Roosevelt was born a puny child. He could not keep up with the play of other children, or learn so easily as they. He had to make himself what he is, and with the indomitable will that characterized the boy as it does the man, he set about it. He became at once an athlete and a student. When he joins the two, he is at his best. His accounts of life on the Western plains, of hunting in the Bad Lands of Dakota, where he built his ranch on the banks of the Little Missouri, are written out of the man's heart.

Mr. Roosevelt's recent protest against the impertinent intrusion of the camera fiend upon the seclusion of his home life at Oyster Bay was perfectly characteristic of him, and of his way of saying the right thing at the right time. The whole country applauded it. In his home Mr. Roosevelt ceases to be governor of the Empire State, and becomes husband and father, the com-

panion of his children, who treat him like their big, overgrown brother. His love for children, especially for those who have not so good a time as some others, is as instinctive as his championship of all that needs a lift. I doubt if he is aware of it himself. He does not recognize as real sympathy what he feels rather as a sense of duty. Yet I have seen him, when school children crowded around the rear platform of the



THE LATE THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ESQ.  
(Father of Governor Roosevelt.)

train from which he had been making campaign speeches, to shake hands, catch the eye of a poor little crippled girl in a patched frock, who was making frantic but hopeless efforts to reach him in the outskirts of the crowd, and, pushing aside all the rest, make a way for her to the great amazement of the curled darlings in the front row. And on the trip home, on the last night of the canvass of 1898, when we were at dinner in his private car, busy reckoning up majorities, I saw him get up to greet the engineer of the train, who came in his overalls and blouse to shake hands, with such pleasure as I had not seen him show in the biggest meeting we had had. It was a coincidence and an omen that the name of the engineer of that victorious trip was Dewey.

That bent of his is easily enough explained. There hangs in his study at Oyster Bay, apart from the many trophies of the chase, the picture of a man with a strong, bearded face.

"That is my father," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"He was the finest man I ever knew. He was a merchant, well-to-do, drove his four-in-hand through the park, and enjoyed life immensely. He had such a good time, and with cause, for he was a good man. I remember seeing him going down Broadway, staid and respectable business man that he was, with a poor little sick kitten in his coat-pocket, which he had picked up in the street."

The elder Theodore Roosevelt was a man with the same sane and practical interest in his fellow-man that his son has shown. He was the backer of Charles Loring Brace in his work of gathering the forgotten waifs from the city's streets, and of every other sensible charity in his day. Dr. Henry Field told me once that he always, occupied as he was with the management of a successful business, on principle gave one day of the six to visiting the poor in their homes. Apparently the analogy between father and son might be carried farther, to include even the famous round-robin; for, upon the same authority, it was the elder Theodore Roosevelt who went to Washington after the first Bull Run and warned President Lincoln that he must get rid of Simon Cameron as secretary of war, with the result that Mr. Stanton, the "Organizer of Victory," took his place. When the war was fairly under way, it was Theodore Roosevelt who organized the allotment plan, which saved to the families of 80,000 soldiers of New York State more than \$5,000,000 of their pay; and when the war was over he protected the soldiers against the sharks that lay in wait for them, and saw to it that they got employment.

That was the father. I have told you what the son is like. A man with red blood in his veins; a healthy patriot, with no clap-trap jingoism about him, but a rugged belief in America and its mission; an intense lover of country and flag; a vigorous optimist, a believer in men, who looks for the good in them and finds it. Practical in partisanship; loyal, trusting, and gentle as a friend; unselfish, modest as a woman, clean-handed and clean-hearted, and honest to the core. In the splendid vigor of his young manhood he is the knightliest figure in American politics to-day, the fittest exponent of his country's idea, and the model for its young sons who are coming to take up the task he set them. For their sake I am willing to give him up and set him where they can all see and strive to be like him. So we shall have little need of bothering about boss rule and misrule hereafter. We shall farm out the job of running the machine no longer; we shall be able to run it ourselves.

When it comes to that, the Vice-Presidency is not going to kill Theodore Roosevelt. It will take a good deal more than that to do it.

## ROOSEVELT'S WORK AS GOVERNOR.



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HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A WRITER in a recent number of *McClure's* speaks of Governor Roosevelt as a practical experiment in politics. It seems almost absurd to one who has watched the governor's career, who has seen him fight the political battle for practical good government from the time that he was a member of the Assembly up to the time that he took the gubernatorial chair,—to speak of him as an experiment. There was no doubt as to the attitude that the governor would take on all important measures which were brought to his attention. His whole life was an earnest that he would be not only honest and efficient, but that he would be creative. He would not be content merely to approve or disapprove such measures as were brought before him, but would have policies and ideas of his own. It was known that he would consult with the regular organization, for he himself had said so. For the same reason it was known that he would consult with independents, good-government clubs, muggumps, and Democrats. In fact, it was well known that, from whomsoever the governor thought that he could derive intelligent information, he would unhesitatingly avail himself, no matter what the political affiliation of the indi-

vidual might heretofore have been. His advent into the gubernatorial chair with his positive character, with his broad intellectuality, and, when he gets down to business, his entirely self-containedness, was no experiment either in practical politics or, in what is still more important, practical statesmanship. We are accustomed to speak of the periods of time occupied by the executive as "the years of his administration;" and it is the administrative work which in the long run tells. This may not be seen at first; but as the years go by it is more plainly discernible, and the good or bad administration will show its fruition long after the individual has ceased to occupy the executive chair. The administrative work of Governor Roosevelt and his colleagues in the several departments will bear the closest criticism, and when they shall have been judged by their works will be found to have measured up to a very high standard of honest and efficient government. In no other administration has the work of the attorney-general's department been so magnified and brought into public notice. The board of claims, of which the public has little knowledge, has been overburdened with thousands of claim-cases; and yet, notwithstanding the work that department has been called upon to do, it is due to the efficiency of the attorney-general's department to be able to say that less than one-tenth of the claims which have been adjudicated have been found against the State. The attorney-general has been called upon to act as special counsel in numerous instances—in the Gardiner investigation; in the matter of the grand jury of New York City; in the matter of the Syracuse investigation, and other similar investigations which have been necessitated during the past two years, and which have been carefully supervised. And not one dollar's worth of money has been expended for which vouchers have not been received and honest money paid. The comptroller's office has most carefully safeguarded all the State's financial interests, and has performed the maximum result with the minimum of expenditure.

In the department of the secretary of state, the work of indexing old patents and papers of the State, which for a hundred years have lain in the archives of that department unindexed, is being accomplished, and when completed will be the most valuable historical work that the State affords. This work has been done under the direct supervision of the secretary of state. The

receipts of this office have been largely in excess of the amount in any previous administration, and have been more than sufficient to pay all the salaries and expenses of the department. This could not have been done had it not been for the very careful and conscientious manner in which Mr. McDonough has carried on the work.

The State engineer and surveyor has entirely ignored politics in his choice and selection of subordinates, and has completely overturned established methods and reformed his department in a manner of which any State might well be proud.

The faithful, efficient, and honest administration of the canals has been a matter of public comment. The most competent authorities, without regard to party, have united to commend the department as by far the most conservatively and efficiently managed of any for many years.

The same can be said, to a smaller degree, of the department of public buildings.

Early in his administration, Governor Roosevelt adopted the holding of cabinet meetings once a week, at which all the heads of departments were present. The governor was thus brought into contact with those officers elected with him, and was able to keep in touch with those who were responsible for the various State departments.

In the matter of impressing his ideas upon legislation, there are some peculiar instances—matters of public importance, which were little noticed at the time in the public prints. One of the first of these was the bill for the prevention of the desecration of the American flag. In this the governor took a peculiar interest.

Although not a professional agriculturist, either in a political or actual sense, the governor has recognized the all-important part which the agriculturists play in State polity, and whenever occasion has occurred he has espoused the cause of the farmer and the market gardener. Amendments to the agricultural law are frequently seen in the session laws of 1899 and 1900. The governor has been particularly interested in the beet-sugar culture and the products of the dairy, while in season

and out of season he pressed laws preventing the adulteration of food products, the danger of fertilizers which were below standard, improper feeding-stuffs, and other fraudulent products, whereby farmers and market gardeners in the past have suffered at the hands of unscrupulous and designing men. The betterment, by proper and legitimate means, of the life conditions of the wage-workers who reside in tenement districts has been his peculiar care.

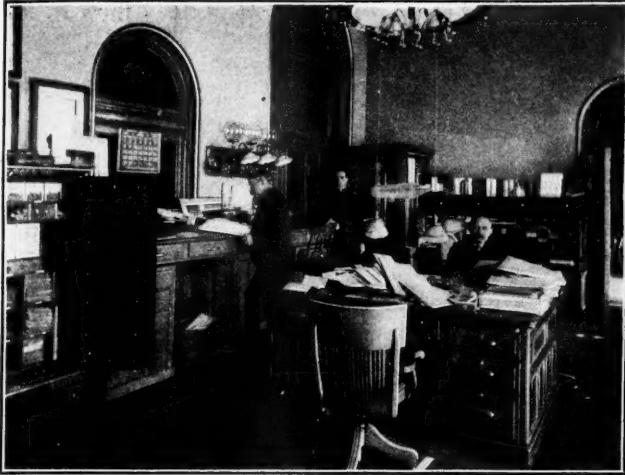
The amendments to the labor law, which the governor initiated and urged to a successful termination, will be of the greatest benefit, and will right, and are now righting, grave wrongs. He makes it his business to see that these laws are properly enforced, and is holding the factory inspector to strict accountability for the same. More recently, he secured the passage and signed the Tenement-House Commission bill, which commission is now thoroughly investigating that subject; and when its labors are completed there, the tenement population of New York and other cities will find themselves in a much better position than they have ever been before. Particularly have the beneficent results of this legislation been found in the sweat-shops of New York City; and hundreds and thousands who have been suffering in those polluted holes are reaping the benefit of the governor's wise foresight and sturdy action.

The enactment of the code of game-laws is very largely the result of the governor's own work; not the least item of which was the pas-



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AT HIS DESK.





COL. W. J. YOUNGS, THE GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY, EXAMINING A BILL.

sage of the law that prevents the taking of game out of the State, thereby preventing evil-disposed persons from shooting and taking game out of season, and taking it out of the State to avoid detection. When these game-laws shall have been understood by the people, they will realize the immense amount of labor which has been expended upon them, and which must result in better care of all kinds of fish and game, some varieties of which were being very rapidly depleted. Those who are unacquainted with the vast area of the tract of land known in New York State as the forest-preserve can little dream of the hours of patient toil which the governor has spent wrestling with this subject. Thousands of acres of land are now being cared for, and cared for in reality—not by implication only, but actually cared for as the result of the forestry laws which he has placed upon the statute-books, with the coöperation of those who have the preservation of the forests at heart.

When entering his office, the governor found, on making an examination of the various appropriation bills which had previously been passed, that lump sums were given to the heads of departments, thereby permitting careless expenditure of money unless very carefully safeguarded. The appropriation bills of 1899 and 1900 show in this respect a very marked improvement, inasmuch as the items in the appropriations for the various departments show upon their face the individual expenditure—a record which is open to inspection and the light of day.

Another very important bill which will work much benefit to the various State departments is the bill relating to the classification of expenses and salaries in the various departments. When

this bill shall be put into active operation, a much more methodical system of expenditures and salaries will be adopted, and there will be far less friction than formerly in the several departments.

Another very important financial bill, which has not been spoken of by the press, but which is of far-reaching importance to the people, is the itemized monthly account of public officers—a law that has resulted in a very large saving to the State.

In no special department has the governor shown a more active interest than in the volunteer fire departments. The several laws passed in 1899 and 1900 show conclusively that he has had a high regard for those guardians of the lives of the people and their property.

The franchise-tax law, by which \$200,000,000 was added to the taxable property of the State, has been so frequently commented on that it would seem needless to say anything about it; it is the most important law that has been put upon the statute-books for years.

The civil-service law, by which a consistent and practical form of civil service has at last



ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOHN C. DAVIES IN HIS OFFICE.

been enacted, commends itself to all thinking people of both parties.

For New York City, the governor has had a special care. It was the city of his birth, and it would be unnatural if he did not watch, with jealous interest, anything that affected it. When the Ramapo Water Company undertook—by means which were, to say the least, doubtful—a discreditable business, a message was sent to the legislature providing that a bill should be passed

to prevent any such outrage to be foisted upon the public; and it was the governor's individuality and strength of character that passed the Ramapo bill through both branches of the legislature. The comptroller of New York City complained that large sums were taken from the city treasury by confessions of judgment which he was powerless to prevent, and the strong hand of the governor stretched itself forth, and what was known as the "Confessions of Judgment" bill was passed by both branches of the legislature and became a law.

The complaint of stench which arose from Barren Island, sickening and discomforting thousands of people in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and even permeating the borough of Manhattan, received his most careful attention, and through his instrumentality a law was passed to abate those obnoxious gases and stench.

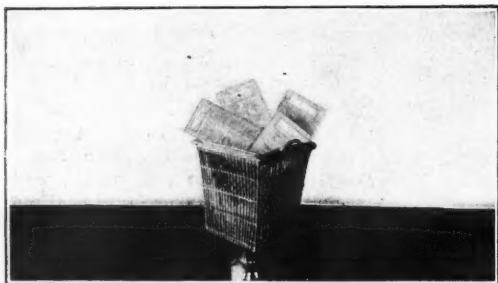
For a long time it has been the policy of the land board to make grants of land under water to riparian owners in fee. It was found that very large tracts were thus being ceded by the State from which neither the State nor its people received very much benefit. Under Governor Roosevelt's active operation, all this has been changed; and such grants are now made to the holders thereof as leases, which are to revert to the State after a certain number of years. It can readily be seen the very great benefit which this will be to the State at large.

Applications for pardons, executive clemency, and requisitions for extraditions have taken hours and hours of his time and attention. He holds the employees of his department to strict accountability, but allows them wide latitude of judgment. When directing anything to be done, he simply tells the official to do it, leaving him to his own resources as to the most methodical and practical means of accomplishment.

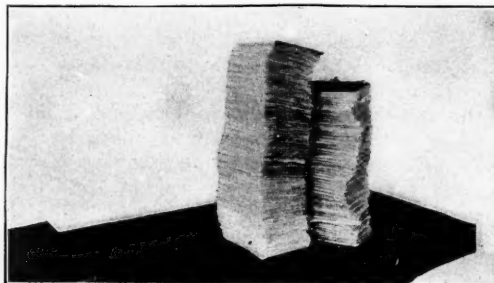
These are but a few of the meritorious measures that the governor has aided and abetted; but if he has done much for the people in the

laws that have been enacted, he has also done much to prevent unjust bills from becoming laws. There is no person or municipality, however small, that has not felt his protecting care; and there is no corporation, however large, which he has not treated with fairness, with courtesy, and with consideration, and from which he does not exact the same treatment in return. It is apparent, therefore, that all the governor asks is to be met half way. Equity and justice to him are synonymous terms. He has seen to it that all persons and all aggregations of individuals receive courteous treatment and strict equity and justice in their ordinary pursuits; and this he has not done negatively or underhandedly, but positively, openly, and uprightly. Pages might be written of the untiring hours of labor that he has spent in the executive department—in many instances long after other State officials have gone to their homes, planning and thinking as to methods to be performed, policies to be enacted, and lines of conduct to be followed out. The matter of appointments to the various boards and to various official positions he has given his most earnest and intelligent care. He has counseled alike with political Jew and political Gentile, and those who had no political religion at all. He has done nothing hastily; to all matters he has given the most patient thought and careful examination. He has examined into every detail of the executive department; nothing has been too small for his personal attention.

Always courteous to those about him, he brooks no unnecessary delay in the transaction of the public business; but, grasping a situation quickly, he disposes of the matter in hand, and quickly changes the conversation to other topics. He demands of all his subordinates full value of labor for money received, but is ever ready to recompense the laborer for the full value of his work. He has not striven to make the public service perfect, but he has striven to make it better; and he will leave the gubernatorial chair having raised to a great degree the tone of official life.



A BASKET OF BILLS FROM THE LEGISLATURE.



THE EXECUTIVE FILES.



Copley Print, Copyright, 1899, by Curtis & Cameron.

Copyright, 1899, by Kenyon Cox.

"COMMON LAW," PANEL IN THE FRIEZE BY KENYON COX.

## THE NEW APPELLATE COURT-HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN MUNICIPAL ARCHITECTURE.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT, EDITOR OF THE "ART STUDENT."



Copyright, 1900, by A. Bogart.  
**HINDOO LAWGIVER—**  
"THE LEGENDARY  
MANU." BY AUGUSTUS  
LUKEMAN.

**M**ADISON SQUARE, New York, bids fair to become a marked art center, for across from the Dewey Arch,—which, it is to be hoped, may be made permanent,—and a stone's throw from St. Gaudens' "Farragut," and under the shadow of his "Diana," is the just completed Appellate Court-house, one of the most attractive buildings in the city of New York.

It was built under conditions more favorable than usual for public buildings. There was no competition. The architect, James Brown Lord, was chosen by the judges because of his previous work; an appropriation of

\$700,000 was put through the legislature after Mr. Lord's plan had been approved by the judges. Even in the contracts, the city was not obliged to accept the lowest bid, but was free to decide upon the competency of the bidders.

Mr. Lord chose some twenty-five artists and sculptors whom he thought best fitted to execute given portions of the work, and to their sympathetic coöperation with him is due the harmoni-

ous *ensemble*. In the courtroom one sees what is apparently the work of one man; we never dream that the work of six painters compose the decorations. So, too, in every part of the building all is unity; there are no hiatuses of monotonous blank spaces.

The architectural embellishments are, like the sculptures on the Dewey Arch, connected with recognized basal architectural forms. The major effect of Mr. Charles R. Lamb's design lay in his taking the Arch of Titus as a model for his framework, and seeing to it that our best sculptors adorned it; and Mr. Lord's success is due to his selection of a standard Corinthian model and choice of appropriate ornament. The façade of the building is of New England marble.

When we stand below and look aloft at the statues, the sky seems by contrast to be equal to the intense lazuli of the Italian sky; and we picture to ourselves how delectable our city might be made if her sky lines were improved by the buildings shedding their pressed metal copings and replacing them with figures like these.



**ANGLO-SAXON LAWGIVER—**  
"ALFRED THE GREAT."  
BY J. S. HARTLEY.



Copyright, 1900, by A. Bogart.

GREEK LAWGIVER—"LYCURGUS," BY GEO. E. BISSELL.



GALLIC LAWGIVER—"LOUIS IX." BY JOHN DONOGHUE.

Mr. H. W. Ruckstuhl, who was in charge of the sculptural adjuncts, explains their motives as follows: Wisdom and force alone produce the triumph of law—the prevalence of justice, the prevalence of peace, and finally the fruits of peace. Hence "Wisdom" and "Force" are at the foundation of the Court-house. (They are modeled by Mr. Ruckstuhl himself.) From these two columns lead the eye up to a tympanum containing an allegory of "The Triumph of Law." (By Charles Niehaus.) This is crowned by a group of "Justice." On the east a similar group of "Peace" is placed.

The central group above, "Justice," by Daniel French, is worthy of the author of "Peace" on the Dewey Arch, statue of "Liberty" at the World's Fair, "Washington" at the Paris Exposition, and "Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor" in Boston.

Of the eight statues on this front, that nearest the west corner is "Mohammed," by Charles A. Lopez, author of the Dewey Arch group, "The East Indies." "Moham-

med," in long Oriental robes, carries a scimiter. It is calm and reposeful: it may be viewed perfectly from every side, no disturbing line being visible from any point of view. Next comes "Zoroaster," by E. C. Potter.

"Alfred the Great" is by J. S. Hartley. He is dignified and picturesque in detail. Next comes "Lycurgus," by George E. Bissell. To the right of French's group is another Grecian figure—



ENTRANCE FIGURE—"FORCE." BY H. W. RUCKSTUHL.

(The head is a composite of Grant, Miles, and Admiral Bunce.)



Copley Print, Copyright, 1899, by Curtis &amp; Cameron.

Copyright, 1899, by E. H. Blashfield.

"THE POWER OF THE LAW," BY EDWIN H. BLASHFIELD.



"Solon," by Herbert Adams; "Louis IX.," by John Donoghue, and "Manu," by August Luke-man. Above the windows of the portico are reclining figures of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by M. M. Schwartzott.

At the Madison Avenue end, four caryatides, by Thomas Shields Clark, representing seasons,



MR. JAMES BROWN LORD.

support the cornice. Above them is the group of "Peace," by Carl Bitter. To the left is "Confucius," by Philip Martiny. The right arm and the embroidered sleeve that covers it are finely modeled. To the right of "Peace" is the figure of "Moses," by William Couper.

As we enter the building, we see opposite the doorway a narrow frieze painted in the Pompeian manner, with flat tints of frank greens, yellows, and blues. It is "The Laws of Nations," by H. Siddons Mowbray, and shows his inimitable draughtsmanship. By some peculiar chronology, it begins with Mosaic law; then Egyptian, Greek, Roman, law in the abstract; Byzantine, Norman, and common law; a winged female figure, carrying a scroll, connects the different periods. At first sight the decoration is stiff and flat, and the more animated groups of Robert Reid and of W. L. Metcalf seem of greater interest; though, in reality, they have the character of large easel paintings, while Mr. Mowbray's painting is essentially mural decoration. The figures of "Justice" and "Law," by C. Y. Turner, are opposite on the southern wall.

The courtroom is lit by a round dome of white

and amber glass designed, with the side windows, by Maitland Armstrong. Facing the judges' dais are three large panels, and behind it a frieze by Kenyon Cox. North and south is a frieze by Joseph Lauber, typifying the attributes of righteous judgeship, "Truth," "Perspicuity," etc., and at east are two long panels by George W. Maynard, representing the seals of the State and of the City of New York.

Kenyon Cox represents, with great seriousness of purpose, "Statute Law," "Plenty Rewarding Industry," and "Peace and Commerce," etc. Academic draughtsmanship, careful distribution of drapery, well-balanced composition, and fullness of symbolism bespeak a master craftsman.

Of the three large panels, that at the right is



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MOSLEM LAWGIVER—  
"MOHAMMED." BY  
CHARLES A. LOPEZ.



NEW YORK APPELLATE COURT-HOUSE.

(Twenty-fifth Street façade.)



JEWISH LAWGIVER—"MOSES." BY WILLIAM COUPER.

by Edwin H. Blashfield. It shows saliently his love of the Renaissance detail, and no familiar modernity of type disturbs its ideal sentiment.

On the left, E. H. Simmons' "Justice" stands with her arms round the shoulders of "Peace" and "Plenty." "Plenty" holds fruit, and to her right are a laborer and his wife with a baby in her arms, and at her feet a child is playing with a rabbit, with its pink eyes particularly well painted, and a fox. In the brocade draperies of "Peace" and "Plenty" Mr. Simmons has done his best painting; the color is of a russet tint, in perfect harmony with the marble of the walls. In Mr. Walker's central panel,

"Justice" stands in the middle, as in the others; but in place of the floating figures above is the inscription, "Doth Wisdom not cry and Understanding put forth her voice? By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth."

The judges' dais is of dark carved oak. The ceilings of both courtroom and the entrance-hall are embossed gold, in perfect keeping with the dark saffron Siena marble, of which all the walls are constructed. Though the sumptuousness of the gold decoration perhaps pleases the average



ENTRANCE FIGURE—"WISDOM." BY H. W. RUCKSTUHL.

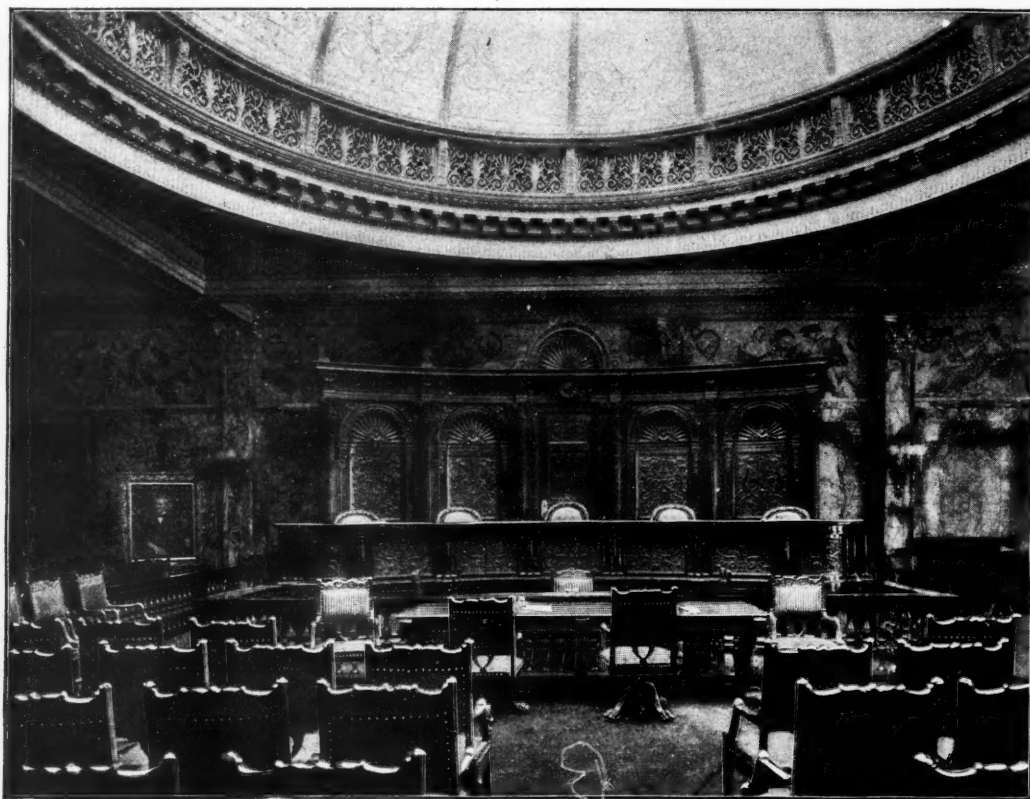


Photo by H. H. Sidman, New York.

JUDGES' DAIS, COURTROOM, APPELLATE COURT-HOUSE.

visitor most, it is a less intellectual kind of ornament than the paintings. Now our painters have only arrived at success in giving intellectual pleasure through their study of nature. Had they been content to mechanically repeat stock forms of their predecessors, no matter how beautiful their color, their work would be tame in comparison with the present result. And it is to be hoped that subsequent American architects may approach an American form of architecture—retaining, perhaps, the proportions of the classical, but adding American motives in detail and ornament—and enrich the interiors, not with the classical egg and dart and acanthus, but with apple and pine and oak motives modeled by American artist-artisans from nature, so that every detail may bear the ear-marks of a "temperament."

It has been remarked that Mr. Lord is not, like most of his contemporaries, a Parisian-trained architect. A Princeton graduate, he received his architectural training in New York; but it must

be recorded that he has made use of foreign travel—going, when the Court-house was under consideration, to inspect French municipal buildings, and reconsidering his design in consequence.

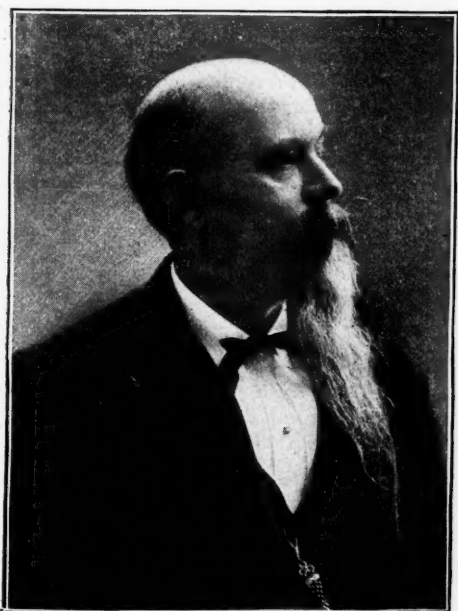
In the details of the interior, Mr. Lord has with great acuteness given us a full measure of ornament, without letting the ornamentation encroach upon utility. The elevator does not seem like a packing-box in a parlor, but harmonizes with the rectilinear features of the hall that are accented by the use of pilastered piers.

In the list of examples of imposing architecture that have been erected in New York in recent years, the Columbia College Library, by McKim, Mead, and White; St. Luke's Hospital, by Ernest Flagg; Manhattan Hotel, by J. H. Hardenberg, and the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum, by Richard M. and R. H. Hunt, belongs the Appellate Court-house, by this young architect, who promises to become the American Palladio.

## THE EMBELLISHMENT OF A MICHIGAN TOWN.

WHAT CHARLES H. HACKLEY HAS DONE FOR MUSKEGON.

BY ARCHIBALD HADDEN.

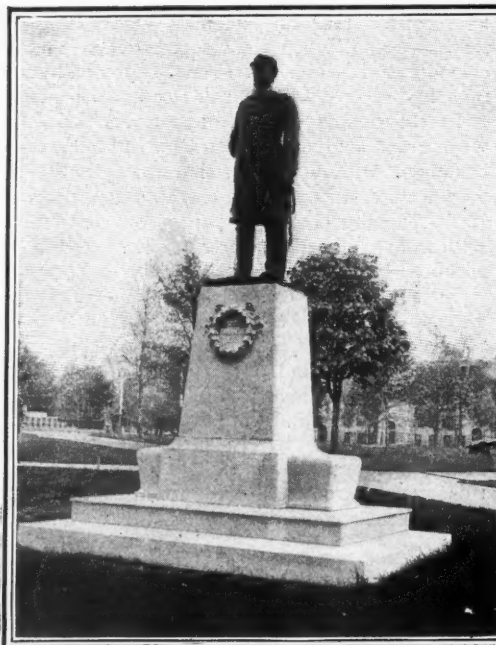


MR. CHARLES H. HACKLEY.

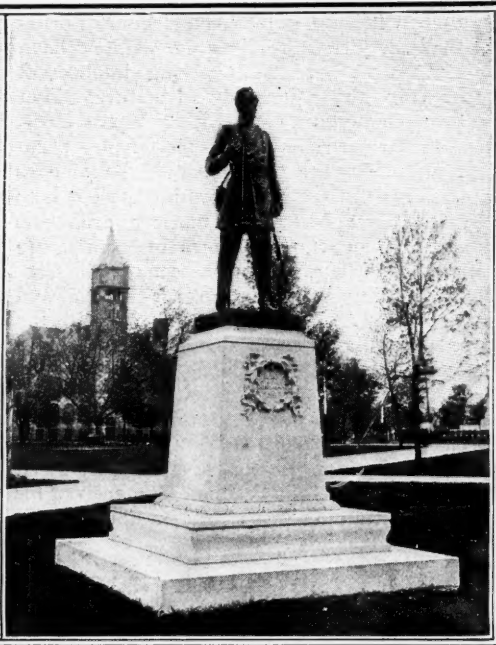
WHERE, fifty years ago, in the dense pine forests of western Michigan, there was a pioneer village of a few hundred people; where, twenty years ago, was a bustling lumbering town, with forty-five sawmills, a population of 11,000, and, for a few brief years, the fame of cutting 700,000,000 feet of lumber annually, making it the largest primary lumber market in the world,—stands to-day, on a bay at the mouth of the Muskegon River, the city of Muskegon, with a fine harbor and a population of 25,000. In most respects, it differs little from many other lake and lumber towns.

Since the decadence of the lumber industry, it has been built up by general manufacturing and trade. During the earlier days many fortunes were made here, and taken away by their possessors to other and larger cities to be invested and enjoyed. A few, however, of the older generation have remained and help make the new Muskegon. Foremost of these is Charles H. Hackley, whose gifts to the city give Muskegon its unique character.

Mr. Hackley came to this place in 1856, at the age of 19 years, and began to work in a saw-mill as a day-laborer. His energy, integrity,



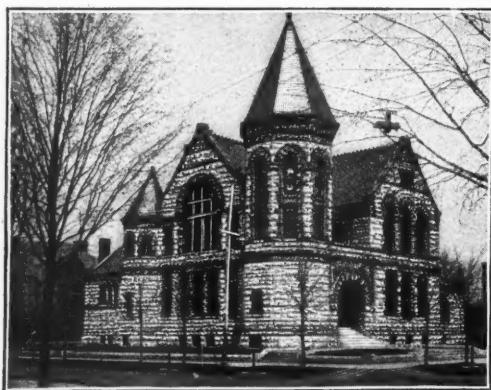
STATUE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT. BY CHARLES NIEHAUS.



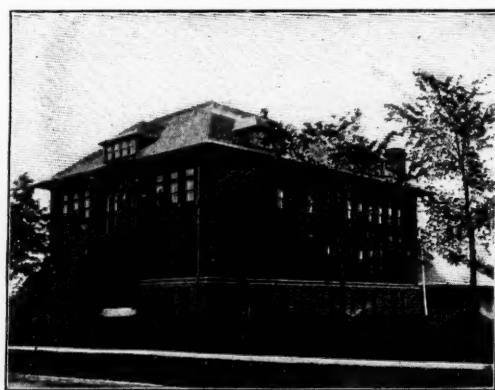
STATUE OF GENERAL SHERMAN. BY J. MASSEY RHIND.

tact, shrewdness, and the wise use of great opportunities have enabled him to reach a high place as a man of business and capitalist. But it is not in his accumulations, but in his distributions, that Mr. Hackley is notable. Within the past twelve years, outside of his private charities, he has used over \$500,000 in promoting the higher life of the city—by beautifying it, adding to its intellectual and educational facilities, and stimulating the patriotism of the people by great works of art.

His first gift to the city, made in 1888, was a free public library, in which are now over 30,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, costing \$125,000. In 1889 he bought up a block in the center of the city and transformed it into a park, with a soldier's monument in the center. Two years ago, he authorized a committee to erect bronze statues of Lincoln, Grant, Farragut, and Sherman in this park. These figures—the Lincoln and Farragut, by Charles Niehaus; the Grant and Sherman, by J. Massey Rhind, both eminent

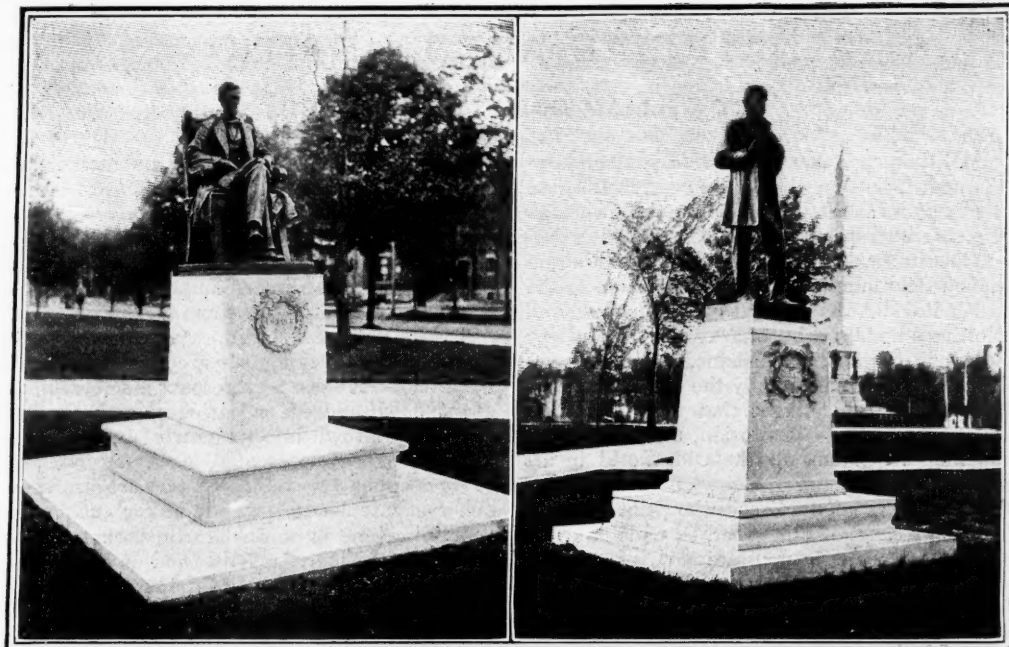


THE HACKLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY.



THE HACKLEY MANUAL-TRAINING SCHOOL.





STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. BY CHARLES NIEHAUS.

STATUE OF GENERAL GRANT. BY J. MASSEY RHIND.

sculptors of New York—are now in place, and were both unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on May 30, ex-Senator John Patton, of Michigan, delivering the oration. As works of art these compare favorably with anything in this country. The park is endowed, and the total expenditure upon it has been \$110,000.

In 1891 he presented the board of education of the city with \$75,000, to be used as an endowment fund for the library. This fund was used by the board to erect two handsome school buildings, one of which bears Mr. Hackley's name.

In 1895 he announced his intention to erect a manual-training school, "wherein the boys and girls of the city of Muskegon may receive, free of charge, such instruction and training as is

afforded in manual-training schools of the best class in this country."

This building, completely equipped, cost \$70,000, and \$30,000 more will be spent in enlarging it in the immediate future. Mr. Hackley has paid the entire cost of maintaining this school, and has provided an ample endowment.

In the library, the schools, and the park, with their endowments, considerably over \$500,000 has been expended.

Only the first-fruits of this wise and generous outlay have been seen as yet, but these are prophetic of a great return in future years. Meanwhile, in the gratitude and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the satisfaction of seeing his money do its beneficent work, Mr. Hackley is enjoying his later years as few millionaires do.



# A NATIONAL ART EXHIBITION.

BY WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

SOME time ago, as a delegate from the Sculpture Society to the Architectural League, and as a guest at the dinner, it was my privilege and pleasure to speak briefly upon the advisability of instituting an annual national exhibition on much the same lines as the Paris Salon or the English Royal Academy, but comprehending and exploiting allied branches of art. By the courtesy of the editor of this magazine, I am now enabled to set forth more fully the call for such an exhibition, the advantages that must accrue to our land through its institution, and the folly of remaining dependent on the Old World in art matters.

Before going on to discuss the point which is the *raison d'être* of this paper, let us look at the different art societies that are now existent in New York and the objects for which they stand. We have, roughly speaking, in the Empire City about sixteen societies devoted to the advancement of art in its various forms. Not all hold exhibitions, but many of them are constantly turning out graduates, a certain percentage of whom earn their livelihood in some field of pure or applied art. The chief of these societies are the National Academy or Academy of Design, the Art Students' League, the Society of American Artists, two societies of water colorists, one of mural painters, the National Sculpture Society, and three or four architectural societies.

The two first named are concerned mostly with teaching; and they are ably seconded by the Artist Artisan Institute, the Cooper Union, the Chase Schools, and the school carried on by teachers who formerly belonged to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The others are societies manned and officered by artists, and appeal for encouragement through their exhibitions to the art-loving public. Clubs like the Salmagundi and Kit-Kat, which are composed largely of artists, also hold mixed exhibitions, and the National Arts Club devotes itself especially to the needs of industrial and applied art.

The National Academy of Design is the oldest of our art societies, and held its first exhibition in a small room in 1826. After a checkered career, it is now on the eve of securing a permanent and worthy habitation for its treasures and its schools. It has recently thrown open its galleries to the public on Sunday afternoons, and the wisdom of this step has been evidenced by the numbers who throng to the doors. It holds

annual exhibitions in the spring, and awards various valuable prizes to the productions of American artists. Valuable features governing the awarding of these prizes are, that no competitor may take the same prize twice or more than one prize in the same year, and the exclusion of academicians from competition.

The Society of American Artists is comparatively young, having but recently passed its majority. It has a vigorous membership of about one hundred and twenty, and its whole energy is thrown into its yearly exhibitions in the spring. At this exhibition, or just prior to its opening, two valuable prizes are awarded—one for pure landscape and one for composition containing one or more figures, both to be the work of an American artist, and an age-limit of forty is placed on the landscape award.

The Architectural League of New York was organized, in 1881, for the purpose of promoting architecture and the allied fine arts. It insists that sculpture and mural painting shall be represented by its two vice-presidents, and it holds monthly meetings for the discussion of subjects connected with the public art of New York City. It holds annual exhibitions, generally in the latter part of winter, and the wide range of its interest is exemplified by the numerous branches of pure and applied art represented, embracing even wall-paper and studies in burned wood. The league awards two medals and two prizes every year, the subjects for competition being annually announced.

In 1893 the National Sculpture Society was formed to promote the art which its name indicates, but in a sense that may truly be termed national, since it seeks lay as well as professional members. It depends chiefly on its annual exhibitions to create a wider interest in the art of pure form, and in arranging its exhibits has carried the skill of the landscape gardener into play, thus giving to sculpture its true artistic setting. While it awards no prizes as yet, it has brought within reach of the art-lover many delightful examples of art-work, and its advice is always at the service of committees in search of suitable designs for statuary, monuments, or street decoration.

The National Society of Mural Painters is of comparatively late origin. Its object is "to promote the delineation of the human figure in its relation to architecture, whether rendered in

pigment, stained glass, mosaic, tapestry, or other mediums." There are three grades of membership,—professional, lay, and honorary,—but the society aims to be more strictly professional than its brother organizations. It does not hold an annual exhibition, but it awards a valuable scholarship, which enables the successful competitor to study abroad for three years. It aims at the rational decoration of public buildings, and stands for the beautifying of the architectural works of the country at large.

Let no one say that, in literature and commerce, we have any reason to hang our heads when contrasted with other nations. Emerson, Longfellow, Poe, Whittier, Lowell, are but a few stars from the galaxy of American writers, and Edison, Whitney, Fulton, Beil, Morse, Agassiz, need fear no comparison with the commercial and scientific benefactors of other races. In the graphic and plastic arts I could cite many names that have won international eminence, but have never yet been able to point to honors won in their own land—the land that should be the first to honor them. We are not acknowledged to be great in art, because we have not dared to assert our greatness.

In seeking to crystallize the art and art feeling of our land into permanency of form and color, we naturally look upon the process from three points of view—the ideal, the practical or commercial, and the educational. It would be possible to write a book upon the ideal aspect of a nationalized art. Here we can only briefly touch upon the vital points. We can never and shall never have a national art until our painters and sculptors realize that all national art is racial, and that it is born of the soil and environment. This is not to say that our artists must paint nothing but American subjects, although there is a superabundance of material in our land. It is to say that, before we can have a national school, we must have a racial view of things; in other words, we must have an American method of viewing and treating the things we depict, whether in stone or in color—be the subject a Venus or a Zeus, a Venetian scene or an English landscape, a Dutch interior or a French idealism. And before our artists can acquire a racial way of treating their themes, before they can establish a national viewpoint or school, they must live and learn in their own land, and instead of imbibing the spirit of the French or Italian school, must be imbued with the American *genius loci* and be governed by it. Not till then shall we have a school that can properly be termed American. The faith that brought our Puritan ancestors to these shores and gave them strength to endure climatic rigor and native

hostility; the purity of aim and life that characterized the beginning of this Republic; the broad sympathy and keen intellect that have been the distinguishing traits of Americans,—all these things will manifest themselves in our art methods, and should result in a spirit at once pure, severe, and idealistic.

The men who say that this land of ours is exhausted in subjects simply reflect their own spiritual exhaustion. There never was, and never can be, a land richer in material for painter and sculptor. From the Aztec down through the North American Indian to the present time the accumulated matter has grown and swelled till the efforts of a century would but discover the abundance. Yet, as we have said, it is not necessary, to the founding of a national school, that our artists shall depict only American subjects, though it is absolutely certain that with the founding of that school will come the apocalypse of America in art. We need an American point of view; and until American artists are encouraged to study and live in their own land by the certainty of being able to exhibit and sell their work, we shall never attain that raciality which is the first cause.

So much for the ideal aspect. Now as to the commercial. It is a conservative estimate when we reckon the average floating number of American art students in France, Italy, and Germany at 5,000. Five thousand American men and women spending their time and money abroad to the imbibing of French, Italian, or Dutch ideals; many thousands of dollars lost to our land commercially and no compensating national artistic gain! It can be said, without fear of confutation, that part of Paris lives off the American art colony. And the same in degree is true of Milan, Florence, Munich, Rome, and the Midi. To a great degree this is unnecessary. We have in this land artists who are fully competent to teach the artistic youth of America those fundamental principles of drawing and coloring, of line and of form, which animate all art worthy of the name. The Paris Salon, the London Academy, are the channels through which small fortunes flow into the coffers of French and English tradesmen. A yearly American salon, held in New York, would mean hundreds of thousands of dollars to the business men of America; it would enable the latter through the accretion of wealth to indulge more largely in the purchase of works of art, which in its turn would stimulate painters and sculptors to larger and more abundant work, since the demand was increasing—in fact, the inevitable law of commerce would act and react on the commercial side of art as it does on everything which is bought and sold.

And now as to the educational aspect. It is gratifying to know that we have already a system of art instruction in our schools. But what is the use of laying a foundation in youth, if we do not in manhood add the superstructure? All the art impulse that 99 per cent. of our citizens ever receive is in their childhood. There is nothing here in our land, as there was in Greece, to impel the manhood of the nation to the cultivation of the beautiful. To the development of all that goes to beautify the daily life of a nation one thing is essential: beauty in art, and abundance of such art, must surround the citizens of the land in their pursuits. The effect of the continual meeting with the beautiful in architecture, public statuary, and pictorial art in the shops is educative to a degree that is only discernible as the generation ripens. There is an earnest desire met everywhere, though hardly understood, to have what is beautiful; and under the new educational influence that an American school of art is bound to exercise, benign and far-reaching results may be foretold—results which must crystallize into a national art that need fear comparison with no other. It will be an art built up on its own particular lines of progress, but it will be indivisibly bound up with the patriotic idea.

So much for the three principal aspects of the advisability of an American salon. Let us now consider the situation to-day and see how the time points to, and demands the establishment of, such an institution. Never in the history of the world, much less in art, have a multitude of small entities accomplished a great and homogeneous result. We have numerous art societies here in America, but though they may have fostered the respective lines of art for which they were founded, they have not succeeded in producing any enduring result—any result to which Americans can point with pride as significant and representative of our ideals in art, as was the World's Fair. "*E pluribus unum*" should be our motto in art as on our flag. Union is always strength, and the energy that is wasted on these many small societies, if concentrated upon the organizing of an annual national exhibition, would produce, before the nation and before the world, an enduring monument of artistic endeavor.

Ten years ago the time was not ripe for such an endeavor, but the Centennial had given the impulse, the World's Fair gave the sense of power, and the present calls loudly, in the opinion of all who have the knowledge to judge, for the embodiment. The institution of a national salon does not mean the extinction of the various art societies in their separate vogues. Rather

would it call for them to be inspired with new life, for to their fostering care would this great Exhibition—this *Olympia artium*—look yearly for fresh manifestations of American genius. Long life, and new vigor, by all means, say I, to each and every one of them.

And to American artists, what an inestimable boon! There in the spacious court of the Madison Square Garden—a perfect spot—to be able to exhibit to the world at large the ideals of American art, free from the cabals and cliques that infest and paralyze the small societies, certain of fair play and the reward due to merit, feeling that at last there is a national home for art, encouraged to higher and more earnest work by the increased rewards that present themselves, free to live, learn, and produce in their own land the ideas that haunt their lives, and knowing that American art, so long an airy nothing, has taken to itself at last a local habitation and a name. For, just as America stands unique among the powers of the earth in her natural position and advantages; in the rapidity of her growth and development; in the character of her genius and her policy,—so also, by her very isolation in these things, is she compelled to attain and develop for herself in letters and in art all those things that go to constitute the charm and genius of civilization. Though the dwelling and working of her artists in their own land may at times produce an order of art that is cruder than the result of the externally nurtured *technique* of a Parisianized American, the fact that the home-dwelling worker is laboring over his art with the patriotic spirit burning within him, and inspired by the *genius loci*, makes his work of more enduring value to his fellow-countrymen, since it marks a step in the development of the art of his native land.

It may be asked now: "How would you constitute your national salon? How would you make it more comprehensive than the corresponding institutions of Europe?"

Taking the two questions separately, let me premise that I do not set out, in the limits here allowed, to lay down a framework for the constitution of such an important affair as an annual national exhibition. The Paris salon is a loosely constituted affair, and, being a part of the National Institute, which has been remodeled four times since 1663, possesses in itself few features that could be of use to us in the building of a constitution. The Royal Academy of England is laid out on lines somewhat more closely defined. It is primarily under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their respective walks of art. Nine of these are selected annually to attend to the teaching of the



students, the providing of the models, and the examinations. There are also chosen lecturers on painting, sculpture, architecture, anatomy, and chemistry, who deliver instructions at stated times on their particular subjects. From the forty academicians are chosen a president, a council, and other officers who attend to the business, conduct the institution, arrange exhibitions, and work generally for the good of art in all its forms throughout the United Kingdom.

The Royal Academy possesses the stability of our Anglo-Saxon race. We are an English-speaking nation; and despite the Anglophobia that occasionally breaks out here, our commercial sympathies, and, to an increasing degree, our artistic aspirations, are bound up with white-cliffed Albion. Moreover, the Royal Academy presents to us more of what we deem a national art school should stand for than any other like organization known to me. I do not mean that we should slavishly copy the constitution of the London Royal Academy in all its details. All we need is a starting-point. The constitution of our national art school must evolve itself. Broadly speaking, the educative features of our English prototype may be adopted with such improvements as our experience may suggest. But we can make the scope of our school more comprehensive and less conservative than that of the academy. We can include allied branches of art that our British cousins have not yet recognized, but which are governed as much by the laws of beauty and truth as are the graphic and plastic arts.

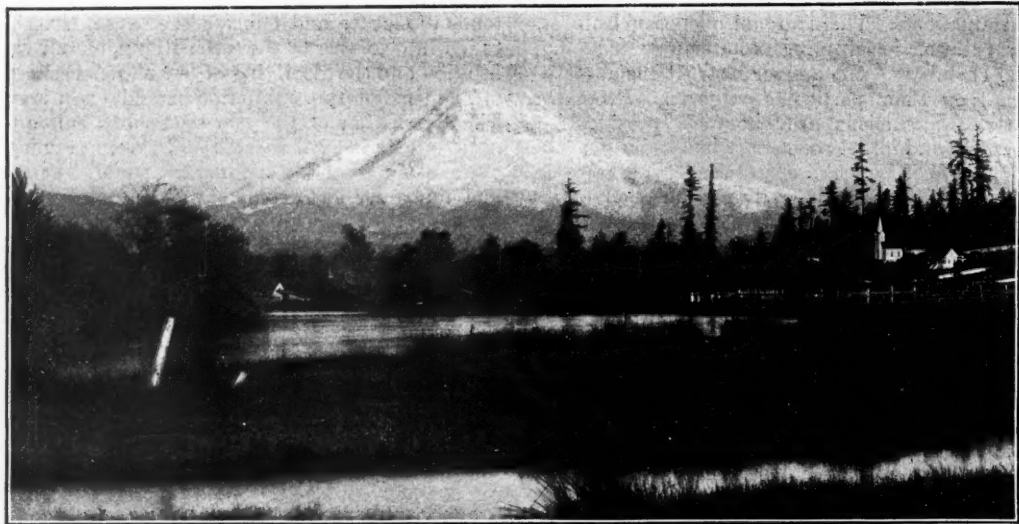
What an inspiring vision of an American national exhibition of the arts rises before me as I write! I see the arena of the Madison Square Garden given into the beautifying hands of the landscape gardener. As he progresses in his work he calls to his aid the architect and the sculptor. Ionic colonnades arise and beautify the perspective; statuary adorns the niches and peeps out of the shrubbery. Rare draperies and textiles, gorgeous in coloring, hang down here and there amid the glimmering whiteness of the colonnades, the whiter for the dark green of the foliage. And in the large rooms adjoining the central court shall be found the oils and the water colors, with "ample room and verge enough" to give fair play to all. There, too, may be seen rooms given up to the mural decorators, who shall indicate, each on his own line, the different methods of wall decoration, giving to the visitor as he passes through a distinct idea of the differing styles—Moorish, Byzantine, Dutch, or Asiatic. Here and there through the different rooms the most artistic forms of terra-cotta pottery present themselves. In fact,

every art which calls for truth and beauty, which tends to elevate and educate the sense, shall be called into service to the beautifying of our exhibition and the glorifying of our national school.

The time of this exhibition should be in May. The spring-time of the year seems best suited to such an event. All is fresh and green; the joyousness of the coming summer is upon us; nature and humanity are reappareling themselves; the skies are clear and the sunshine is abundant.

The social features of the exhibition would surely be as distinctive here as they are in London—a thing which, while in itself not innately concerned with art, has a most vital connection with it. Art must live; and if the rich do not interest themselves in art, how shall the artist live by his gospel? It is one of the privileges and happinesses of wealth that it can surround itself with things of beauty, the products of the artistic minds of the race.

And now for a few words in conclusion. Our art has reached a tide-water mark which we must commemorate if we would be true to our time and ourselves. The conditions of our life, as we hold them away and calmly look at them from an abstract standpoint, are such as to promise to this country a great and lasting national art. Like the Greeks, we are free men; the conditions of our life here are much the same as those which existed in Athens in her palmy days. Education is free and universal. We are not harassed by a compulsory military system, and we are prosperous. We have numerous processes for reproducing works of art, and we have the methods of carrying them into the homes of the land so that our children may know of the achievement of their fathers in both art and letters. We are the heirs, more than any other people, of the literary and artistic history of the world. We are a people who love the beautiful; and although our art, compared with the art of older nations, may be said to be as yet in its youth, there is something in the American genius that is related to the Greek, and that is its capacity for indefinite expansion. Hitherto, this has shown itself chiefly in science and in commerce, but these are the natural forerunners of art. Among the nations of Europe we are esteemed to be a great people. And if great in literature, science, and commerce, why should we not look to be great in art? We have reached the time when, like the Roman citizen, we must put on the toga that is emblematic of our manhood in art. By believing in ourselves, and by giving the evidence of that belief which shall be offered to the world in an annual American exhibition of the arts, we shall do no more than take hold of the heritage that is ours.



MOUNT RAINIER (OR TACOMA).

## VOLCANIC SCENERY OF THE NORTHWEST.

BY ROBERT E. STRAHORN.

WHO can imagine anything so terrible as a sea of flame stretching from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and from the Great Lakes to the Ohio? A very ocean of fire, larger than France and Great Britain combined, melting mountains and rearing others two to three miles high; licking up forest, lake, and river, consuming the earth's crust itself to unknown depths! The withering breath from such a continental furnace would probably leave nothing alive between the Mexican Gulf and the St. Lawrence. Well, we have had a succession of just such vast conflagrations; and, to my mind, nothing in all this land of wonders is half so wonderful as the landmarks they have left.

The scene of this volcanic action, which is generally admitted by scientists to be the grandest example of its kind in the world, is, broadly speaking, between the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming and Montana on the east and the Cascade and Blue mountains on the west. The Kootenais and Selkirks bound it on the north, and the Sierras of Nevada and California mark its general southern limits. Its course, while in detail very irregular, is that of a grand half-circle, sweeping from Yellowstone Park southwesterly through western Wyoming and eastern Idaho, northern Nevada, and California; then northerly

through eastern Oregon and Washington and western Idaho into southern British Columbia.

While these greater mountain ranges, with summits clothed with ice and snow, proved effectual barriers to the sweep of flame, their often charred and blackened slopes plainly tell the story of waves of fire which rolled literally mountain high. Following these shores of the once inferno, it is easy to see how the molten mass while seeking a level flowed in and out, along the bays and promontories of the mountain slope, as a body of water would have done. In places where the rush of lava eddied or receded down the side canyons, as the water flows to-day, it is found clinging in large masses to the older formation of the canyon walls. With its greatest outcrop and finest phenomena found profusely scattered along the course of Snake River for 1,000 miles, it is popularly known as the Snake River Lava Plain.

It has been demonstrated that there were a number of eruptions at intervals of centuries. This is shown particularly by fossil forests sandwiched between the layers in some of the canyons—notably along the Yellowstone, where there are standing forests of these petrified trees, one on top of another, and the lowest a mile deeper than those near the surface. Thus, finally,

came these lava-beds of a thickness of from 1,000 to 4,000 feet as they now exist. In places they are so little eroded as to suggest very recent origin. Yet there has been time for Snake River to cut them to a depth of 1,000 feet, and much of this lava-rock is as hard as flint. Miners have demonstrated the occupation of the region prior to these eruptions by finding skeletons, stone implements, and other evidences of a people who were probably overwhelmed by this series of appalling holocausts. What volumes of history may be revealed here, where ancient rivers, lakes, and valleys alike are sealed up beneath sheets of solid stone! Certain it is, that these more recent lava-flows are affording clues for the reading of those famous ancient beds between the mountains of Donegal and the Outer Hebrides, where the original surface has been buried 3,000 feet under volcanic ejections. For an idea of the appalling roughness of some of these lava plains, imagine a furiously lashed sea, frozen at the instant old Neptune's orgies were at their wildest. It was among such practically impenetrable fastnesses that the Nez Percé Indians, in a recent war, so long defied our military. The color is usually black, the texture flinty, and no material of Mother Earth more effectually resists all efforts at road-building or fashioning for any purpose. At places we find yawning fissures ap-



THE TETONS, FROM JACKSON'S LAKE.

parently bottomless; at others smaller crevices, from which we are fanned by cold currents from the rush of underground rivers. One of these streams breaks in a magnificent cataract from the face of a great black lava palisade in Snake River Canyon.

"A wide waste of gray and black desolation" would best describe these lava-beds as seen from the crests of any one of the myriad waves, hummocks, or ridges which everywhere project in the wildest confusion. Here the formation will take the texture of slag or volcanic glass; there it will be wrinkled, ropy, in folds, and rolls or giant coils. Its prevailing black is often varied by grayish, yellowish, or greenish tints. Its consistency can be anything from the pocket of ashes or cinders that look as though the fire had burned itself out but yesterday to the rough, jagged clinkers, cubes, and masses hard as flint. In cases, notably in some of the Snake River canyons, the walls are very regular, conical, and cubelike. Along the Columbia, and in full view of the Great Northern Railway in eastern Washington, we find the Giant's Causeway quite faithfully reproduced. Elsewhere many of the crests of ridges have cracked open, and the fissures present along their walls quite symmetrical columns. Their cavernous depths not infrequently reveal formations unique and fantastic, well worth hours of study.

Scientists tell us these eruptions must have come from a depth of from 20 to 22 miles. As they boiled and crackled over these thousands of square miles of surface, the temperature of the mass was about 2,000° F., 90 per cent. of the *ejecta* consisting of water in the shape of steam. Think of the commotion when lakes, as large as Superior, which formerly existed in this region, were probably in a day replaced by these burning, roaring lava floods! If accompanied by the emissions of flame usual to our puny modern volcanoes, the glow would be visible at a dis-



THE "GIANT'S CAUSEWAY," ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON.

tance as great as from Hudson's Bay to New Orleans. The human mind can hardly conceive the grandeur and terror of such catastrophes as incidentally reared to heights of two to three miles that magnificent chain of furnaces—Lassen's Peak and Mount Shasta, in northern California; the Three Sisters,—Mount Pitt, Mount Jefferson, and Mount Hood,—in Oregon, and Mount Adams, St. Helena, Rainier, and Baker, in Washington. We know that when, a few years ago, Krakatoa's craters rose out of the Straits of Sunda, and built in a night a mountain two miles high and 25 miles in circumference, smoke and steam rose nearly 20 miles into the skies, and the terrific explosions were mistaken at a distance of 1,500 miles for a great battle at sea. But our imagination is invoked to appreciate in our lava-beds something infinitely more stupendous in the way of volcanic action than any so-called volcano of ancient or modern times. With all the gigantic volcanic phenomena suggested by the magnificent chain of craters (above named) along the western edge of our lava plain, such noted authorities as Richthofen record them as merely "parasitic excrescences on the subterranean lava reservoirs, whose grand fundamental character of volcanism is represented by the real massive eruptions of our lava plains." They say these great volcanic peaks compare in importance with the lava plains about as minor cinder-cones on the peaks compare with the peaks themselves. Thus, while a few geologists incline to attribute our vast lava-flows to the above

crater-peaks on the west or the Giant Three Teton on the east, the weight of scientific opinion is very positive in attributing them to subaerial eruptions through many great fissures scattered over the present area of lava-beds. They insist that no cones or craters exist of sufficient magnitude to have ejected this enormous flood. They instance, among the largest known flows from individual volcanoes streams of lava, only 40 to



MOUNT HOOD.

50 miles in length—mere rivulets, when compared with the once burning seas of the Snake River Plain.

Nevertheless, the glory of all our mountain ranges are these kings of volcanic giants which dwell up and down the Pacific Coast. Lassen's Peak, Mount Hood, Mount Rainier, and others are not wholly dead but sleeping, as is shown by their hot springs and the sulphurous gases and

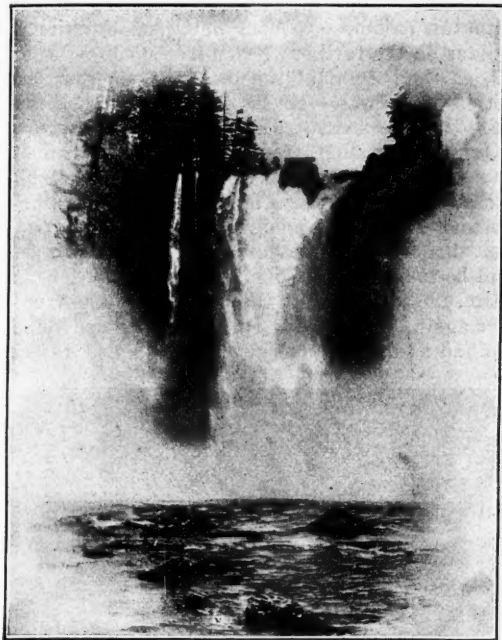
steam emitted from their craters. Around the former are many little volcanoes which often throw forth showers of mud, and give warnings of something possibly more dangerous in their rumbling sounds. Mount Shasta, with its 14,442 feet of height, has a crater one-third as broad and 1,000 feet deep, with a rim so sharp as to hardly afford room for a night's bivouac. On its slopes are remains of hundreds of smaller cones and craters.

Less massive, but far more chaste and beautiful, than Shasta, Mount Hood is the very embodiment of sublimity and grace—if such a word can apply to a sky-piercing cone of almost perfect proportions from base to summit. The view of



MOUNT SHASTA.





SNOQUALMIE FALLS.

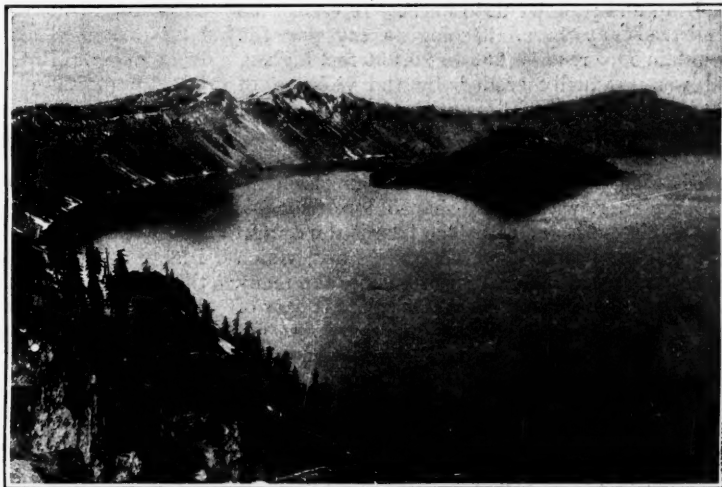
(At base of Mount Rainier.)

Mount Hood, from Portland and various points along the Columbia, is well worth a journey across the continent. It is not easy to reconcile this wondrous shaft; more brilliantly resplendent, in its glittering garb of snow, than if fashioned out of the whitest marble, with a tower of plutonian energy belching forth fire and smoke and unclean lava. However, those who ascend it find abundant evidences of smoldering fires in the scalding steam which escapes from numerous fissures.

The constantly increasing grandeur of this volcanic region culminates in Mount Rainier, the crowned monarch of all our peaks. Its upper half, clad with snow and living glaciers, and with its vast, isolated bulk planted on the very shores of Puget Sound. Mount Rainier impresses the beholder far more than mountains of almost equal height in the interior, because the general elevation

usually makes up more than half the height of the latter. Rainier is 14,525 feet high—the highest mountain in the United States. Some seventeen glaciers run down its sides to within about 5,000 feet of sea-level. Noted travelers agree that no more superb spectacle is presented in the world than the views of Mount Rainier from Seattle, Tacoma, and other points along Puget Sound; and a German scientist declares that it carries more snow and ice than exists in all the Swiss Alps combined. Here, within a few hours of modern hotels, can be studied some of the most interesting volcanic and glacial phenomena to be found anywhere. One of the glaciers is at places 500 feet thick, and half a dozen large rivers are formed by the steady melting of them combined. Here and there cascades leap thousands of feet down precipitous walls. Snoqualmie Falls, at its base, ranks among the most beautiful in the world. At its summit the crater is found to be nearly half a mile in diameter, and the heat and steam emitted from great fissures suggest a bursting of glacial barriers at any time. The ascent from the south side is not especially difficult, and the lower half of the way lies through beautiful meadows, alternating with some of the grandest forests on earth.

Mount Baker, the last of this chain in Washington, is more difficult of access than any of the others. In fact, it would be hard to imagine scenery more wild and savage than surrounds this once burning mountain on every side. Its summit, as will be noted by the accompanying illustration, which is made from a photo taken in August, gives little sign of the gigantic eruptions which reared its cone to an elevation of over two



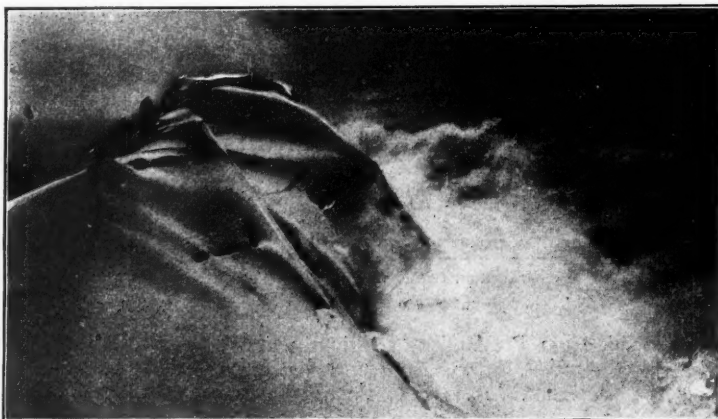
CRATER LAKE, AND CONE.

miles above the sea, and filled the region for miles around with eruptive debris. A magnificent view of Mount Baker, and a singularly beautiful view of the Cascade Range, is had from the vicinity of Fairhaven, where parties who make the ascent usually rendezvous.

One of the most marvelous and unique legacies of volcanic action in this region is Crater Lake, in southern Oregon. It is perched up among the peaks of the Cascade Range, about 20 miles from Fort Klamath, at an elevation of 6,351 feet above sea-level. Long believed to be fathomless, it was finally found, by the measurements of the geological survey, to be about 4,000 feet deep. It is the crater of what was one of the largest of our American volcanoes, being seven miles long and six miles wide. I believe only Lake Baikal, Siberia, is deeper—only 80 feet deeper; but that is a sea in comparison, being about 55 by 400 miles in extent. From the abysmal depths are thrust several almost precipitous shafts of lava to the enormous height of 2,000 to 2,100 feet above the water. Its rim walls, blackened and burned by floods of fire and lava, rise almost perpendicularly to the same dizzy altitude. The view over the brink into the apparently coal-black waters, so far below in the very bowels of the mountain, is terrifically awe-inspiring and peculiar unto itself. It cannot be duplicated anywhere. Geologists say that the mountain once rose 10,000 to 20,000 feet higher, and was gradually eroded by the violence of many eruptions. Vast quantities of lava, scoria, cinders, and pumice-stone cover the region round about; but the vent of the final eruption is believed to be one of the islands—a conical mountain of cinder, with a cup-shaped top, which is usually filled with snow. The lake is the central attraction of the Oregon National Park, which the Government has created to include the many interesting features in the vicinity. It is easy of access by wagon-road, and one may now get down to the water and enjoy the sensations of a sail over the scenes of once fearful convulsions and belching floods of lava and flame beside which the volcanoes of our day are mere bonfires.

Among the theories of causes of volcanic action is one quite strenuously adhered to—that it always exists along or comparatively near the

ocean or great bodies of water—until it has become an axiom, "without water, no eruption." This is on the further theory that steam is, after all, at the bottom of the disturbance; that the action of the water on salts and other chemicals produces the steam. Scattered all through this region in question, from the active geysers of the Yellowstone to the ordinary soda and sulphur springs, are traces of volcanic activity, suggesting another opinion, sometimes advanced, that the chief fissures or vents of emission may still be found beneath the lava that escaped from them. Geologists say these may become eruptive again. Near soda springs in eastern Idaho we find fissures from which are expelled fumes

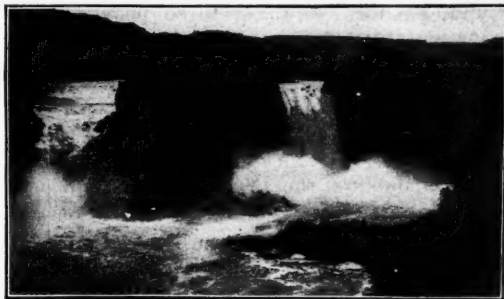


SUMMIT OF MOUNT BAKER, WASHINGTON.

of ammonia so strong as to quickly stifle any one who will breathe them. Near by are the medicinal springs whose gases are so strong as to kill birds and small animals which attempt to drink from them. But a few miles away are large beds of almost chemically pure sulphur, and in the same region salt springs, whose waters are one-fifth salt. All these deposits are of commercial value. In this line might be mentioned a recent discovery of a mountain of sulphur near Mount Rainier; opals of real gem value near Caldwell, Idaho; rare onyx in caves in northern Idaho, and probably the greatest gold mine in the world, stretching along Snake River for 1,000 miles. This gold is found everywhere in the gravel-bars and river-bed in flakes so thin and light that it flows easily with the current, and ordinary placer-mining methods fail to catch it. Its origin thus far baffles all human knowledge. But its existence in vast quantities is demonstrated by hundreds of miners scattered along the most easily worked bars, whose product, in spite of the drawbacks above referred

to, runs into the thousands of ounces annually. The usual theory of placer gold originating in quartz and flowing down the streams will hardly answer here. Grains and nuggets of placer gold are always more or less rounded and polished, according to the distance they have traveled. This peculiar "flour gold" of the lava-beds is in scales as fine and sharp as the smallest atom of mica. New processes for saving it are constantly tried with more or less success, and doubtless within a few years we shall see an activity in gold-mining along Snake River that will reach the proportions of the early California or South African developments.

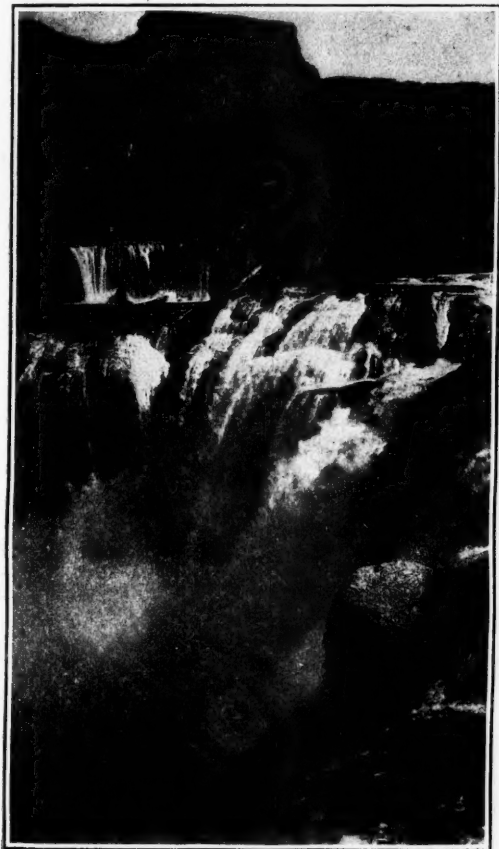
While touching the more practical side of this subject, I must remove the impression which might be gained that this region is all rough and uninhabitable. The centuries' wear and tear of the elements, glacial action, or other causes, has disintegrated and ground into the finest soils wide areas of what were formerly forbidding



TWIN FALLS, SNAKE RIVER.

beds of lava. Fertile valleys and plateaux are scattered all about, whose soil is mainly volcanic ash and practically inexhaustible—the soil upon which the Sicilians have been growing wheat for 2,000 years. Nowhere in our country is there a region so extensive possessing so many admirable qualities of climate as this vast volcanic zone. Even as far north as the British line, in the lower valleys, it ripens the peach, the almond, the fig, cotton, tobacco, and an unusual diversity of cereals, fruits, and vegetables. The uplands of eastern Washington and northern Idaho constitute one of the largest and most reliable wheat-fields of the continent. Wherever an ounce of soil has resulted from the slow process of disintegration of the lava-reefs, you will find a luxuriant growth of bunch-grass. Thus, the roughest sections of the lava-beds afford superb grazing and splendid shelter for cattle and horses.

And yet it is a region of strange contradictions in climate. In the course of a summer's outing, I have in a few hours exchanged the shady camp, the deliciously cool atmosphere and the icy trout-brook of the uplands for a very Sahara in clime and appearance down in the bottoms of the Columbia. Fancy cannot picture a scene so arid on the very banks of a great river. Here the curiously eroded bluffs of black or red, dish brown had a charred, ashy, inhospitable look, and the stunted sage, cactus, and shriveled vegetation were added emblems of sterility. The blistering palisades were giant radiators, whose intense midday heat rendered the occasional willow copse a grateful retreat, and languorous *siestas* in the hammock soon displaced the morning's buoyancy with rod and gun. A more extended observation, however, disclosed here and there real oases, whose opulent coloring of luscious peaches, cherries, apples, and other fruits bore testimony to the wonderful fertility of volcanic soil, the mildness of the climate, and the virtues of irrigation. At one place a few hours from snowbanks, and on the latitude of Quebec, I was regaled with peaches measuring ten inches



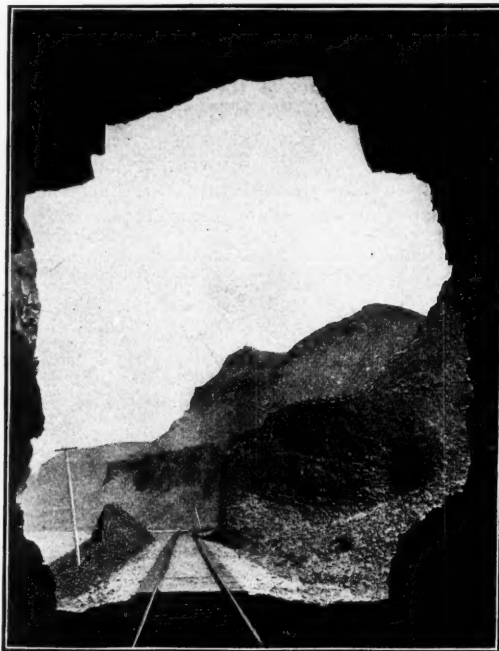
BLACK LAVA CLIFFS AT SHOSHONE FALLS.

around, potatoes weighing three pounds, and saw peanuts, tobacco, cotton, and sweet potatoes growing on the same ranch.

This region has not only suffered its oft-repeated deluge of fire, but was in ancient times congealed by vast glaciers. One of these swept 90 miles down the valley now occupied by Lake Chelan, damming the Columbia River, which finally escaped through that giant causeway, the Grand Couleé. This Lake Chelan glacier left a sheet of water whose prototype probably exists nowhere else. With its foot embowered among the peach and apple blossoms of the lowlands of the Columbia, only a few hundred feet above sea-level, Lake Chelan stretches away up 70 miles into the very heart of the Cascade Mountains, abruptly ending in a glacier-crowned moraine among the loftiest peaks of that rugged range. It occupies a fissure not yet fathomed in its deepest parts, but known to extend 1,000 feet or more below sea-level. Its waters are pure and cold, as are all of these mountain sheets, and they are alive with several varieties of trout. The scenery about the upper part ranks with the finest features of Yosemite, while possessing the added charms of vast snowfields and living glaciers always in sight. Foamy cascades, hundreds of feet high, pour down from near-by summits, and there is one magnificent fall of 1,600 feet. It is a unique and wonderful region, with a crisp, invigorating air, and unusual attractions for sportsmen who are after large game. Many rich silver and gold mines are being opened up in the mountains surrounding Lake Chelan. A line of steamers connecting with those on the Columbia—which in turn connect with the Great Northern Railway at Wenatchee, 50 miles below—affords easy access.

I have only alluded to a few of the leading features of this intensely interesting region. As suggested, there is literally no end to them; and they are so easy of access to the transcontinental tourist, that he should at least devote a few days to them *en route*. If he goes to the Northwest over the Union Pacific he will find a stop of a couple of days at Shoshone, Idaho (whence he can easily reach all the volcanic wonders grouped about Shoshone Falls), the experience of a lifetime. Then debarking at The Dalles of the Columbia, and descending to Portland by steamer

instead of rail, he will find in one entrancing day such glories revealed as no palace-car tourist ever dreamed of. If his trip is by more northerly routes, and he will keep his eyes open while passing through the city of Spokane, and where the upper Columbia River is crossed by the Great Northern, he can study many of the best examples of lava eruptions from his car-windows. The road just mentioned has blasted a tunnel through one of the blackest of black lava-cliffs, and passes in close review along the Columbia



LAVA TUNNEL—GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, NEAR WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON.

some of the finest palisades, which are referred to in this article as so much resembling the formation of the Giant's Causeway.

I have only outlined this field as one appealing particularly to the lover of all that is strangely unique and inspiring in nature. It certainly possesses far more interest for the scientist. I cannot imagine a more fascinating field for a summer's study for the intelligent student.





## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### AMERICANS IN CHINA.

PROF. MARK B. DUNNELL'S article on "Our Rights in China," in the August *Atlantic Monthly*, has a tragic timeliness. He explains how the rights of all American citizens in China are entirely different from those enjoyed in most foreign countries, being derived entirely from traditions. The American citizen in China can be prosecuted only in the United States Consular Court of the district; if he wishes to prosecute an Englishman, he must institute proceedings in the English court. Chinese within the foreign settlements are prosecuted by foreigners in a mixed court, presided over by a mandarin, who has a foreign associate as an adviser.

"At most of the important treaty ports the foreigners reside in what is termed a foreign settlement. At Shanghai, for example, a tract of a few square miles just outside the walls of the native city is set apart for the residence and control of the foreigners of all nationalities. Within this tract the foreigner may lease land from the native owners; build his residences, offices, warehouses, factories, and wharves; establish roads, parks, and recreation-grounds; do business with the native merchants, and live free of any control by the Chinese Government. Contrary to the original design, the natives have come into the settlement, until now there are over 200,000 of them who have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the municipal government. The foreign city of Shanghai is divided into the French, English, and American settlements, or concessions. The French maintain a separate municipal organization, which is not very successful. Most Frenchmen at Shanghai live and do business in the English settlement. The English and American settlements are under one municipal organization. The American settlement, or concession, is so called simply because the first settlers in that part of the foreign city happened to be Americans. It has no separate legal existence, and our government has never claimed any special jurisdiction over it. The American Consulate is in the English settlement, which, in a legal sense, is no more English than American. The government of the settlement is vested in the consular representatives of the foreign powers, in a municipal council elected by the land-renters, and in the land-renters assembled in town-meeting."

### FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Professor Dunnell explains the details of the open-door policy and the negotiations which led to Secretary Hay's famous diplomatic triumph, and then goes on to discuss the general subject of foreign influence in China from a point of view, of course, antecedent to the frightful tragedies of July. He assumes that any promise of administrative reform made by the government at Peking will be nullified by the obstruction of the local officials, from whom there is no practical appeal for the foreigner. "The requisite security for foreign life and enterprise in China can be attained only by means of drastic administrative reforms initiated from without. The government at Peking does not desire reforms, and its tenure is so insecure that it could not introduce them if it desired. The mandarins cannot be expected to destroy a system upon which they thrive; and the people at large are ignorant, indifferent, unpatriotic, and without any inherited capacity for concerted political action. The extreme decentralization of the political system has destroyed all national feeling.

"The attitude of our government in any conference that may be called is foreshadowed by the open-door correspondence. The general policy of the administration was admirably expressed in the note of Ambassador Choate to Lord Salisbury:

"It is the sincere desire of my government that the interests of its citizens may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling powers within their respective spheres of interest in China, and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation, and thereby hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote administrative reforms, so greatly needed for strengthening the Imperial Government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes the whole Western world is alike concerned."

### NEEDED REFORMS.

"Here is the key to the whole situation. The fundamental need of China is administrative reform, and this can be accomplished only under foreign compulsion and supervision. Without it the political integrity of China cannot be maintained, nor can foreign trade largely increase. The difficulty lies in determining the extent and mode of such foreign control. For many years

the customs service has been managed by foreigners with the cordial approval of the Chinese Government. Recently the postal service was voluntarily placed under the same management. Here is a precedent which might well be followed by the powers in compelling China to place her military and internal revenue systems under the general management of foreigners. The army must be reorganized so that it may be an effective police force for the protection of foreign life and property. The internal-revenue system must be reorganized in order to free foreign trade from unlawful exactions. The powers will be inclined to demand these reforms unconditionally. To the mind of the present writer, it would be far wiser to secure the consent of the Chinese Government by offering adequate compensation in the form of an international guarantee, for a term of years, of the neutrality of Chinese territory. This would save the face of the Chinese Government, and secure its consent and coöperation. It would do far more. It would preserve the balance of power in the far East, avert war, and open up China to the vivifying influences of Western civilization without violating the integrity of her territory or destroying the ancient fabric of her civilization.

"The United States is admirably qualified to take the lead in such a movement. We are on friendly terms with all the powers concerned, and the disinterestedness of our motives would be universally conceded. The present administration has won the approval of the American people, the gratitude of the Chinese Government, and the respect of the European powers, by its bold championship of equal commercial rights in China. We have assumed a leadership in the solution of the Chinese problem which it is fitting we should not willingly resign without a final success. The note of Ambassador Choate quoted above shows that our government is already committed to the policy of joint action. It would be exceedingly gratifying if such action should be agreed upon in a congress of the powers sitting at Washington."

#### THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA IN AMERICA.

A WRITER in *Ainslee's* for July describes the rise and growth of the Chinese reform organization headed by Kang Yu Wei, the deposed adviser of the Emperor. This society is especially active and vigorous in those cities of the United States where Chinamen have established themselves in business. According to the article in *Ainslee's*, the society has a large membership in this country.

"The growth of the revolutionary junta in the United States and Canada dates from the time of Kang Yu Wei's mysterious journey to London, after Kwang Hsu was deposed. What its membership is cannot be ascertained, but it is estimated to be more than one-third of the entire Chinese population of the two countries. In San Francisco alone, where there are supposed to be between 30,000 and 40,000 Chinese residents, the adherents of the junta are said to number 20,000. Five hundred out of the 600 in Seattle claim allegiance to Kwang Hsu as against the Empress Dowager, and even a larger proportion is claimed in Vancouver. Small juntas are reported in Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities. Also still smaller bodies are listed in such Western towns as Walla Walla, Butte, Helena, Billings, Bozeman, Livingston, and other places where the Chinese laundryman hangs out his shingle, or the Chinese cook or laborer works in the mines or on the railroads.

"New impulses are constantly being added to the American branches by the arrival and departure of important members of the junta from its Oriental headquarters. These members appear and disappear upon missions the nature of which is not made known, but which take them to foreign countries and bring them back with a confidence extremely suggestive of important political negotiations. One of the reasons for believing, although the facts cannot be entirely substantiated, that the reformers are not without assurances of support from some of the greater world powers is the fact that Kang Yu Wei, the founder of the party, was carried from Peking by a British warship at the time of the Emperor's deposition, and almost immediately afterward he made his mysterious journey to London. Upon his return the rumor was broadly published, and has not since been strenuously contradicted, that he was backed by important political influences in Great Britain. Prior to the assumption of power by the Empress Dowager, Japan was doing all that a friendly nation could do to aid the Celestial Empire into such an army, navy, and social reform as would strengthen it against foreign aggressions. When the Empress Dowager went to the throne, these efforts were almost entirely checked. It is presumed, therefore, that Japan's sympathy at least lies with the reformers."

#### FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

The members of the junta contribute generously to its support. Rich and poor alike give according to their respective incomes. Early in April of this year, a meeting at Vancouver resulted in subscriptions of \$10,000. One of the

wealthy San Francisco members gave \$15,000 in gold, agreed to pay \$10 a month in dues, and gave the use of his theater as a meeting-place.

"Of course, the promoters of the junta are shrewd enough to realize the necessity of money when actions of such great scope as the deposition of an empress and the substitution of a new dynasty is proposed. But extravagance above all things is to be avoided. Nothing in the reforms inaugurated by Kang Yu Wei during his brief incumbency in office was so determined as his financial economies. He swept away hundreds of useless emoluments that had been allowed to the Manchu families, and by this, more than by any other single line of action, stirred up the hostility which led to his downfall. Now, when he is at the head of a reform movement, he joins with his associates in determining to devote the funds of their order to the most strictly patriotic uses. It is even said that when the government is formed the receipts are to be exchangeable for government bonds. This, of course, is not generally credited, and the donors do not give with this in view. Not one Chinaman in a hundred ever expects to see his money again. They give out of pure love for the aims of the association. There are said to be three treasuries to which this money is sent. These are the Chinese newspapers *Chee San Po*, at Hongkong, *Ching Yee Po*, at Yokohama, and *Tim Nam Po*, at Singapore. The main purpose for which the subscriptions are taken is to save the empire from dismemberment, and, in the event of invasion, to build and buy ships and pay the expenses of an army for protection. If Kwang Hsu should die, —a happening said to be one of the signals for revolt against the Empress Dowager and the Manchus,—the money will be devoted to fostering the aims of the progressivists. After the war is over, such funds as remain will be applied to the commercial enlargement of the country."

#### THE CHINESE ATTITUDE TOWARDS MISSIONARIES.

IN the *North American Review* for July, Mr. Poultney Bigelow writes on "Missions and Missionaries in China." In the course of his article, Mr. Bigelow sets forth very clearly the elements of conflict between the official classes and the Christian missionaries in China which have at last resulted in the recent horrible massacres. He says:

"Chinese officialdom is at war with the white man's civilization, and it fights with the weapons it deems most effective. Gunboats and battalions are not to its taste. So it makes a treaty, every paragraph of which it proceeds to nullify

the moment the ink is dry. It instigates murder, and then explains officially that it was the mob that was responsible."

Mr. Bigelow cites the Treaty of Tientsin, signed in 1858, the eighth article of which reads as follows:

The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it, or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities; nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling, and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

Notwithstanding the treaty concessions of which the above is a sample, Mr. Bigelow shows that the government has continually permitted the incitement of the mob against the missionaries. In 1754 foreign residents made complaint that "injurious posters were annually put up by the government, accusing foreigners of horrible crimes, and intended to expose them to the contempt of the populace."

#### ABUSES OF THE CHRISTIANS.

"Even then, the accusations were made that missionaries gouged out the eyes of foundlings and mutilated women in a vile manner—charges which have been persisted in to our day. When vigorously addressed by a combination of foreign powers, the Peking Government has always officially repudiated the authors of these posters; but at the same time it has given private intimation that this propaganda was pleasing to the Emperor. Indeed, those who publish the filthy posters invoke official sanction by printing, as preface, the "Sacred Edict"—a sort of paternal address from the throne promulgated by the joint efforts of two canonized emperors some two centuries ago. Dr. Williams, in his "Middle Kingdom," says that this document is regarded as a most sacred command, which is proclaimed throughout the empire by the local officers on the first and fifteenth days of every month.

"As a pendant of the Tientsin Treaty, it is worth preserving. It reads thus:

With respect to heterodox books not in accordance with the teachings of the sages, and those tending to excite and disturb the people, to give rise to differences and irregularities, and to undermine the foundations of all things—all such teach corrupt and dangerous doctrines, which must be suppressed and exterminated. . . . From ancient times, the three religions have been propagated together. Besides Confucianism, which holds the preëminence, we have Buddhism and Taoism. . . . There is, however, a class of vagabond adventurers (Christian) who under the pretext of teaching these systems (Buddhism, etc.) bring them into the greatest disrepute, making false parade of what is propitious and unpropitious, and of future rewards

and punishments, for the purpose of giving currency to their foolish and unfounded stories. Their object in the beginning is to make a living. By degrees they collect men and women into promiscuous gatherings for the purpose of burning incense. . . . The worst of all is that there lurk within these assemblies treacherous, depraved, and designing persons, who form dangerous combinations and pledge themselves to each other by oaths. They meet in darkness and disperse at dawn. They imperil their lives, sin against righteousness, and deceive and entrap the people. . . . Such is the religion of the West, which reveres the Lord of Heaven. It also is not to be regarded as orthodox. Because its teachers (the early Jesuits) were well versed in mathematics, our government made use of them. Of this you must not be ignorant. As to unauthorized doctrines which deceive the people, our laws cannot tolerate them. For false and corrupt teachers our government has fixed punishments.

"Thus with one hand the Chinese Government promises the white man legal protection, and with the other pledges its favor to the mob when it guts the missionary compound and murders the unorthodox inmates."

Mr. Bigelow states that the public misrepresentations of the spirit and aims of the Christian religion and of the objects animating Christian missionaries in their work are almost incredible. Indecent posters containing attacks on the Christians are distributed "with official connivance" throughout China. In more than one instance mobs have been incited to violence by such posters.

#### CHINESE CIVILIZATION.

IN the *Forum* for July, Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, late president of the North China College, and a resident of the country for thirty years, writes on "Chinese Civilization: The Ideal and the Actual."

The surprise sometimes expressed by Western students of Chinese life and letters at the lofty ideals of government, of the family, and of society set forth in the ancient classical literature is only equalled by their surprise that these ideals have been realized so imperfectly in the life of the people.

"Ancient Chinese literature is a witness to the nobility of human nature in its best thoughts and aspirations. The sages taught that man is made for virtue: To be benevolent is to be a man. They taught that virtue distinguishes men from animals, and that when men fail to be virtuous they cease to be men. The heart of man tends toward goodness as water tends to flow downward. Water may be forced upward, but that is not its tendency; in like manner men may be driven to evil, but it is not according to their nature. The mountain clothes itself with forests and verdure, but axmen come from the

neighboring city and cut down the trees; fresh shoots spring up from the living roots, but the cattle browse them down until the mountain is bald and desolate, and men say it is the nature of the mountain to be bald and desolate. Not so; its condition is the result of violence to its nature. Thus man's nature seeks to clothe itself with virtue, but it is assailed by external evils, till finally the recuperative powers of the heart become paralyzed, and we look upon the evil man and say it is his nature to be evil. Not so; his true nature has been overcome by the evil that is alien to it. The end of learning is to recover the lost heart, which is the child-heart, that all men have in common.

"Confucius tersely describes the ideal condition in human relations as realized when the prince acquits himself as prince, the minister as minister, the father as father, and the son as son; that is, when men in every rank in society discharge faithfully the duties belonging to their place. The law of Heaven is the law of right, the law of duty; and wisdom consists in correctly applying this law in the relations of life. Confucius taught that the end of learning was to develop and make manifest the innate virtue, to renovate the people, and to rest in the highest goodness.

#### IDEALS UNREALIZED.

"Chinese history has not been without examples of upright rulers and faithful citizens, of compassionate fathers and filial sons: but the ideal state, the ideal family, have been, for the most part, themes to be talked about, to be written of in elegant essays, but not to be striven after, or experienced. The Son of Heaven has usually proved to be a son of earth in his bondage to its passions and allurements. Ministers have been eyes and ears and hands, not for the service of their princes, but for the service of their own ignoble appetites and ambitions. Society has not been ruled by the law of benevolence, but by the law of selfishness. The operation of this law is also seen in family life. Parents regard children as given to them to command; children in turn have few rights in the presence of their parents. There is a popular saying that parents are the family gods, and too often they rule in their households with the authority of gods. The disciple of Confucius learned through observing the relations between the sage and his son that the superior man is not intimate with his children. In general, the hard and selfish rule of parents begets a formal and selfish service in children. Falsehood and duplicity take the place of truthfulness and candor, and unloving authority is met by unloving obedience."



Dr. Sheffield sums up China's case as follows:

"China was secluded from the outside world; the sages were the oracles of Heaven; their teachings were the final statement of truth. Confucian learning perpetuated and strengthened this system of thought; and ancestor-worship added its power to fasten the system upon the religious convictions of men, until their capacity for progress was weakened, and the very thought of progress was well-nigh lost.

"The hope of China is not in itself. The realization of its best thought must come from without. Christian civilization will bring to China a truer conception of the nature of man, a better understanding of his relations and duties, of his dignity and destiny. It will turn the faces of the people from the past toward the future, and will enrich their lives with a quality of love and fellowship and hope that Confucian civilization has been powerless to bestow."

### THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE first article in the *Nineteenth Century* for July is by Mr. Henry Norman, and is entitled "Our Vacillation in China and Its Consequences." The consequences, Mr. Norman points out, have been a long string of humiliations. Owing to the vacillation of her government, England has failed in China wherever she has taken a hand, and has got nothing from all her scheming except Wei Hai Wei, which is entirely useless, and which, indeed, she has never attempted to turn to any use.

Mr. Norman lays down four axioms which should govern England's future relations with China. The first is that there is no such thing as China as a distinct entity:

"It is because there is no such thing as China that the military caste of the Manchus, comparatively infinitesimal in numbers, have been able to impose their rule upon the enormous masses of Chinese. Thus it is unwise to predicate anything of China as a whole, or to believe that what suits one part will necessarily suit another. To this extent the partition of China would rest upon a scientific and practical basis."

The second axiom is that China will never reform itself:

"There is not the slightest possibility of the establishment by Chinese authority of a national army, or navy, or civil service. And the corruption which is the fatal curse of China is directly due to the fact that there is not and cannot be any central authority to exercise control over local officials; or, in the absence of this, to pay them. The Chinese people, in the language of physics, is a mechanical mixture and not a

chemical compound; and therefore, it is irresponsible to the action of any single reagent, and incapable of exhibiting any common property."

Thirdly, Mr. Norman postulates that "Russian ambition has no limits":

"Russia will take all she can possibly get, and, like the rest of us, what she cannot get she will do without. Instead of abusing her, it would be wiser to emulate her qualities, and so seek to put a barrier in her way at the points where the interests of our own country become imperative. It is easy for a strong nation to come to a durable understanding with her (witness Germany and Austria). But we shall never do it by writing sarcastic dispatches and making rude speeches, and then meekly accepting her fact accomplished to our injury. That is the policy of the boy who puts his finger to his nose and runs away—and it has been ours for too long."

And the fourth is that "Japan is face to face with a life and death issue in the far East." If Japan fights, it must be not later than six months hence.

Mr. Norman recommends that the Empress should be deported, and the Emperor replaced under the control of representatives of the powers. The open-door policy being dead, each power should keep order in its sphere.

"Every power would enter into a formal engagement with all the others that no duties beyond those agreed upon by all should be levied; that no preferential or differential railway rates should be imposed in its sphere; that no force should be raised beyond that necessary to keep order; and that all matters of intercommunication should be decided by the council of foreign representatives."

An advisory committee of Chinese experts should be formed in London, and Mr. Norman suggests Professor Douglas as a member.

### What "Diplomaticus" Thinks.

In the *Fortnightly*, "Diplomaticus" finds grave fault with the apathy and inattention of the powers while the present storm was brewing. They have been surprised, he says; but there is absolutely no excuse for their surprise. The *coup d'état* of the Empress, the decrees she issued, the growth of the Boxer movement, had been the chief topic of discussion in the far Eastern press, and their gravity proclaimed on the housetops of the treaty ports. And yet the powers took no notice and no precautions. "The reforming efforts of the Emperor should have had all our sympathy, and, as far as possible, our active support." For the future, the writer urges that England should cultivate the friendship of Japan rather than that of Russia. He proceeds:

"Our wisest policy is to keep our hands absolutely free, and to be prepared to defend our interests and the *status quo ante* with adequate strength, both in the north and the west of China, should the occasion arise. We should hold the balance fairly between all the powers. For the moment there is no necessity to take sides, as in the work of pacification all the powers are equally interested. Japan is not a whit less interested than Russia; and I can see no reason why she should not participate in the restoration of order on an equality with her great rival. When the pacification is accomplished, our policy is clear. We have to take our stand by the integrity of China and the open door, and we have to insist on the restoration of the legitimate Emperor, with a guarantee of his absolute independence."

#### A "Scramble for China."

Mr. Demetrius Boulger puts no faith in the policy of the open door as a means of holding China together. In an article in the *Contemporary Review*, he denounces the open door as a sham, and prophesies that we are about to witness a scramble for China. Russia, he asserts, is at the back of the Dowager-Empress; and Russia will not consent to her punishment or removal.

"As I have several times pointed out in these pages, our diplomacy has no chance of success in a game of fence with Russia at Peking, because the trumps are in her hand. Her base of operation is near the scene, and drawing closer and closer; the high officials in the capital are under the spell of her power, and in many cases have been suborned from their allegiance by the effect of her money. At the utmost we can only avert the inevitable for a few years, unless the country can be brought to face what would be a colossal struggle with Russia. There is no middle course between opposing Russia tooth and nail on behalf of a worthless and condemned administration and leaving her undisturbed to realize her objects at Peking so far as she can, and in accordance with general requirements."

#### WHAT BRITAIN MUST TAKE.

China is to be divided into spheres, and what Great Britain must do is "to acquire a base for operations in the Yangtse Valley similar to that Russia possesses in the north with regard to Peking. There cannot be two opinions as to what that base is. The island of Chusan, with its unequaled harbor of Tinghai, represents exactly the position of which we have need. We occupied it during both of our China wars, and by the

Davis Convention we retain the right to prevent any other power occupying it."

Using Chusan as a base, England could raise any number of local troops; and "in a few years we should have created the best force for controlling our sphere by the successive occupation of Chinkiang-fu, Nanking, Ganking, and Hankow. Our occupation would be given a Chinese color, and without direct annexation we could organize dependent governments; or, better still, revive in Central China a kingdom of Nanking."

#### The Real Origin of "Boxers."

Another article in the *Contemporary* on China is that of Mr. Arthur Sowerby, a twenty years' resident in China. Mr. Sowerby has nothing very new to say, but he believes in the capacity of the Chinese people. In the Emperor, however, there is no hope. He is not an able man, and his health is bad. The following is Mr. Sowerby's explanation of the origin of the Boxers:

"The Boxer movement is the work of Yü Hsien, ex-governor of Shantung. He took advantage of a spirit of discontent that had arisen from two or three causes in Chili and Shantung. The occupation of Kiaochau by the Germans, the scarcity of rain last autumn,—for which the Buddhist priests blamed the Christians,—and some differences between the Catholics and their neighbors in Chili, were the chief sources of the trouble. No serious difficulty would have arisen had not Yü Hsien given the malcontents his protection, and assisted them to organize themselves into the Great Sword Sect. The movement increased under this patronage; and the winter days, when the villagers and canal population can afford to be idle, were spent by them in drilling, combined with a good deal of rodomontade. Yü Hsien, through the pressure of the German Government, was removed from Shantung; but he was received at Peking with great favor and high rewards, and has been appointed governor of Shansi. He should be marked for severe and condign punishment. The Boxers assumed the name I Ho Chüan, which means Righteousness conjoined with Protection, and by a pun it becomes I Ho Ch'üan, Righteousness and the Fist; hence the nickname 'Boxers.'"

The ranks of the Boxers are composed of the scum population on the banks of the Grand Canal and the peasant farmers in Chili and Shantung. They could be easily subdued by a few disciplined troops. Mr. Sowerby recommends the removal of the Empress and the extinction of the Manchu dynasty.

## THE CHINESE MINISTER'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WU TING FANG, the Chinese minister to the United States, writes in the *North American Review* for July on "Mutual Helpfulness Between China and the United States." His article was prepared before the recent Boxer outbreak had become serious, and is mainly devoted to a consideration of the natural economic relations between the two countries, presupposing the continuance of peaceful intercourse.

After dwelling on the economic interdependence of China and the United States, the minister proceeds to analyze the policy of the "open door." He says:

"China long ago adopted that policy in her foreign intercourse. She has treaty relations with all the European powers, together with the United States, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Japan, and Korea. All these are equally 'favored nations' in every sense of the term. The Swede and the Dane enjoy the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions with respect to commerce, navigation, travel, and residence throughout the length and breadth of the empire as are accorded to the Russian or the Englishman. Any favor that may be granted to Japan, for instance, at once inures to the benefit of the United States. Indeed, China in her treatment of strangers within her gates has in a great many respects gone even beyond what is required by international usage. According to the usual practice of nations, no country is expected to accord to foreigners rights which are not enjoyed by its own subjects or citizens. But China has been so long accustomed to indemnify foreigners who have fallen victims to mob violence that she is looked upon in a sense as an insurer of the lives and property of all foreigners residing within her borders. To such an extent is this idea current among foreigners in China that some years ago an American missionary in the Province of Shantung, who happened to have some articles stolen from his house in the night, estimated his loss at \$60, and actually sent the bill through the American minister at Peking to the foreign office for payment. The Chinese tariff also favors foreigners resident in China much more than it does the Chinese themselves. Most articles imported for the use of foreigners are on the free list. Such is the treatment which Americans, in common with the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers, receive in China.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"Justice would seem to demand equal consideration for the Chinese on the part of the United States. China does not ask for special favors.

All she wants is enjoyment of the same privileges accorded other nationalities. Instead, she is singled out for discrimination and made the subject of hostile legislation. Her door is wide open to the people of the United States, but their door is slammed in the face of her people. I am not so biased as to advocate any policy that might be detrimental to the best interests of the people of the United States. If they think it desirable to keep out the objectionable class of Chinese, by all means let them do so. Let them make their immigration laws as strict as possible, but let them be applicable to all foreigners. Would it not be fairer to exclude the illiterate and degenerate classes of all nations rather than to make an arbitrary ruling against the Chinese alone? Would it not be wiser to set up some specific test of fitness, such as ability to read intelligently the American Constitution? That would give the Chinese a chance along with the rest of the world, and yet effectually restrict their immigration. Such a law would be practically prohibitory, as far as all except the best-educated Chinese are concerned, for the reason that the written language of the Chinese is so entirely different from the spoken tongue that few of the immigrants would be able to read with intelligence such a work as the American Constitution. Nevertheless, a law of that kind would be just in spirit, and could not rouse resentment in the Chinese breast."

## GERMANY'S FOOTHOLD IN CHINA.

IN the *Forum* for July, Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., describes "Kiaochou: A German Colonial Experiment." The seizure of Chinese territory by Germany, which is a matter of quite recent history, is thus narrated by Mr. Denby:

"The immediate prelude to Germany's colonial career in Asia was the murder, by a Chinese mob, of two German missionaries, at the village of Yen Chou-fu, in southern Shantung, on November, 1897. The murder was a cowardly deed, worthy of the severest punishment; and the promptness with which the avenging Kaiser struck gained the approval of the foreign communities in China and of the press abroad. The German minister demanded from the Peking Government an apology for the attack, indemnity for the families of the victims, compensation for the expense his government had incurred, and the lease of a naval station upon the coast of China.

"The Chinese agreed readily to the first three demands, and Germany did not wait for their formal consent to the fourth—which, in fact, seems to have little connection with the others; but, on November 14 of the same year, she

landed a force at Tsingtau, in Kiaochou Bay, in Shantung, and took possession of the forts and adjacent territory. This occupation was supposed to be temporary only; but two years have passed since then, and the German flag still flies over Tsingtau, which is now as much German territory as are the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

"The seizure of Chinese territory was deliberately planned. It was foreshadowed in the speech of Baron Marshal von Bieberstein in the Reichstag, in November, 1896. He stated on that occasion that the interests of Russia and Germany would give them an opportunity of acting in harmony in the far East. In the Kiaochou incident this opportunity came; and Russia's acquiescence in Germany's aggression, in spite of her promise in the Cassini Convention to protect China, indicates a prior understanding between the two powers. The German legation was probably instructed to seize on the first opportunity to make demands for territory; and the German minister at Peking is reported as having said that the attack by the Chinese upon some German officers in the boat of the *Cormoran*, at Wuchang,—an incident which shortly followed the murder of the missionaries,—would have served his purpose quite as well."

#### ADVANTAGES OF KIAOCHOU.

Mr. Denby shows that both physical and political considerations were involved in the selection of this particular region as Germany's base of operations in China.

"Except Shantung, there was scarcely a province in which she could have planted herself without encroaching on the alleged rights of others. It is a sad commentary on the decadence of China that there is scarcely any desirable territory along the coast which does not fall within some foreign government's sphere of influence. To have gone north of Shantung would have been to enter a field where the White Czar is self-predestined master. South of Shantung, in the Provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, we come upon the Yangtse Valley, which has been staked out by England in a shadowy agreement with China that no part thereof shall be alienated to any other power. The coast of Fukien, further south, has been preempted by Japan, by virtue of her annexation of Formosa—a preemption which has been recognized by the Chinese Government in an agreement, made in April, 1898, that no part of this province shall be alienated to any nation but Japan. In the next two provinces, Kuangtung and Kuansi, any German establishment would have been regarded with more than disfavor by England and France.

"Shantung, therefore, was almost the only place left, and in Shantung the only available place was Kiaochou Bay. This bay is a great sheet of water 20 miles in width, with an outlet to the Yellow Sea only one mile and three-quarters wide. This outlet is commanded by headlands, about 600 feet in altitude, admirably suited for fortifications. There are 11 or 12 fathoms of water in the entrance, and in the bay itself the depth varies from 12 to 30 fathoms. The wide area of the bay makes it unsuitable for riding at anchor; the sea becoming very rough in storms, and sometimes positively dangerous for small boats. Accordingly, ships at present anchor under shelter of the promontory, near the little island of Tsingtau (Green Island), which has given its name to the young German city on the adjoining mainland. The island itself has been renamed Arcona, in reference to Germany's naval victory over the Danes. Further inside the bay, just behind the peninsula which forms the northern shore of the entrance, a great break-water is under construction, which will afford the finest harbor on the coast from Hongkong to Port Arthur. Hongkong is British, Port Arthur is Russian, Kiaochou is German, and China has not a single deep-water harbor for herself except that of Amoy."

#### LIEUTENANT GILLMORE'S EXPERIENCES IN LUZON.

IN the August *McClure's*, Lieutenant-Commander James C. Gillmore, U.S.N., gives a very graphic story of his famous boat battle with the Filipinos on the east coast of Luzon, of his capture, and narrow escape from execution; his extraordinary experiences during eight months' captivity; his journeys for hundreds of miles through the interior of Luzon; and in a succeeding number will be described his rescue by American troops, after he and his six comrades had been abandoned by their guards in the mountains to the mercy of the savage tribes. Lieutenant Gillmore was on a rescuing expedition on the *Yorktown* to free a band of fifty Spanish officers and men who were besieged by Filipinos in a church at a coast town called Baler. Lieutenant Gillmore and a boat's crew were sent from the *Yorktown* to make a reconnaissance early in the morning; there were seventeen men in all. The party saw that the Filipino sentry had discovered them when they pulled into the river which was to see their capture; but as a Colt repeating-gun was in the bow of their boat, and most of the crew were armed with rifles, they did not fear a brush. But the trouble came quicker and heavier than they had expected. In a short time the boat was a shambles. The man who held up a white flag



was immediately shot through the wrist, and what was left of the party was still firing, when a voice in Spanish told them that unless they stopped firing and surrendered they would all be murdered; upon which they threw up their arms, and a savage band of Filipinos, armed with rifles, bolos, and spears, came down upon them.

"One by one, those of us who were living they took out of the boat. They were not rough or cruel. They treated the wounded carefully. More than our lives, they appeared to covet our personal belongings. In a twinkling we were stripped of our coats, hats, shoes. They rifled our pockets for money, watches. They even pulled the rings from our fingers. All this time my men were calm and silent. They did not resist.

"Then the natives lined us up in a row on the sand-bar. They tied our hands behind our backs with bamboo thongs. We thought they were merely making ready to carry us away as prisoners. But soon we perceived it was worse than that—they were going to shoot us. By signs I objected to having my arms bound. I tried to show that it was my right as an officer to die with my hands free. This brought on a difference of opinion—a noisy discussion, among our captors, who, though soldiers in the Filipino army, appeared to be without officers and without discipline. The delay thus secured, short as it was, served a good purpose. The natives who carried guns stepped out in front of us. They lowered their rifles and cocked them. They were taking aim. I was just thinking: 'Well, it will all be over in a few seconds—why did I not take out more life insurance before I left home?' when we heard a shout from the right bank. We all looked that way, Tagals and Americans. A native officer came running toward us along the sand-spit. He was shouting and brandishing a sword. We did not understand him, but the Filipinos did. They dropped their rifles and crowded about us. We were not to be shot; so it didn't make any difference about that life insurance, after all."

#### CAPTIVES IN AGUINALDO'S CAPITAL.

A Tagal officer took charge of the party, and allowed Gillmore to write a letter to the commander of the *Yorktown*, which letter was never delivered. The captives were marched a mile and a half to a bamboo church, where their wounds were cared for by an old native, and the next day the eight who were able to travel set out through the interior of the enemy's country, Lieutenant Gillmore not being bound, owing to the Filipinos' respect for military rank. "A sorry-looking lot we were! All of us were bare-



LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. C. GILLMORE, U.S.N.

(Drawn from life for *McClure's Magazine*.)

headed and barefooted, save that I had managed to secure the return of my coat and shoes; the latter mere slippers, which I had worn from the ship because it would be easy to kick them off in case I were forced to take to the water. Our clothing was so scanty that it barely sufficed to cover our nakedness. For two days the route led us through treacherous river-beds. We had to wade the swift streams in water from our knees to our necks twenty, thirty times a day; our feet were cut by the sharp stones of the path; our hands and shins were bruised clambering over great bowlders and up and down steep, stony banks. The heat was oppressive, and the fierce rays of the sun blistered our unprotected faces and gave us frightful pains in the head. Our guard, a striking band of semi-savages, carrying bows and arrows and spears and bolos, and commanded by a Tagal corporal, urged us unceasingly on." The party was finally brought through the mountains to Puntabanca, and put in charge of a former captain in the Spanish army, named Maria, who had married Aguinaldo's niece. Then they were taken on to Aguinaldo's capital, St. Isidro, and put in a guarded, filthy prison.



Courtesy of McClure's Magazine.

MAP OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE ISLAND OF LUZON, SHOWING THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GILLMORE.

"Aguinaldo's capital was a well-built town, with regular streets and many brick buildings, not unlike a European town of 8,000 or 10,000 population. The house occupied by the family of the insurgent chief was pointed out to us, but we did not see him; and as we were locked up all the time, of course we had no opportunity to ascertain what sort of a government organization he maintained there. In a few days there were rumors of a near approach of the American troops, and great excitement prevailed among the people. From our prison we could see them running to and fro. The streets were filled with

caratons, or native carts, laden with all manner of household effects, and surrounded by panic-stricken, jabbering men, women, and children, breaking for the mountains. Once we thought we could hear the distant rumble of our artillery, and then it was our turn to become excited."

#### AN INDIAN ACCOUNT OF CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the *Chautauquan* for July is "The Story of the Little Big Horn," told by Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who has made a special study of Custer's last battle.

Dr. Eastman is convinced that the number of Indian warriors engaged at the Little Big Horn has been greatly exaggerated by all the historians of the fight. He estimates that there were not more than 5,000 Indians in the camp that Custer attacked, and that the number of fighting men all told, including boys under eighteen and old men over seventy, many of whom had not sufficient weapons, could not have exceeded 1,400. After describing the hemming in of Custer's column by the Indians, Dr. Eastman's account continues:

"At first the general kept his men intact, but the deafening war-whoops and the rattling sound of the gunshots frightened the horses. The soldiers had no little trouble from this source. Finally, they let go of their horses

and threw themselves flat upon the ground, sending volley after volley into the whirling masses of the enemy.

"The signal was given for a general charge. Crazy Horse with the Ogallalas, and Little Horse and White Bull with the Cheyennes, now came forward with a tremendous yell. The brave soldiers sent into their ranks a heavy volley that checked them for a moment. At this instant a soldier upon a swift horse started for the river, but was brought down. Again the Indians signaled for a charge. This time the attack was made from all sides. Now they came pell-mell

among the soldiers. One company was chased along the ridge to the south, out of which a man got away. A mighty yell went up from the Indians as he cleared the attacking forces, as if they were glad that he succeeded. Away he went toward Reno's position. The rest of the company were now falling fast, and the ridge was covered with the slain.

#### BRAVERY OF THE SOLDIERS.

"Hay-ay! hay-ay! Woo! woo! The soldier who escaped is coming back!" The man now appeared again upon the ridge where he had just escaped death, closely pursued by fifteen warriors. He was more than half-way down to Reno's stand when the party set upon him. They were coming up from the other battle. Some say that this soldier took his own life when he was driven back to the main body of the Indians.

"The soldiers found near the spot where the big monument now stands fought best and longest. The Indians used many arrows and war-clubs when the two forces came closer together. There was one officer and his attendant who fought their way almost through, but they were killed at last. They fell farthest toward the east, at the head of the ravine. It is said that the private stood over the wounded officer, and when two warriors attacked him he killed one of them, but the other lassoed him and dragged him away.

"Thus ended the last battle and the career of a daring American officer. It was a surprise to the Sioux that he held his men together so well."



GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

#### DID THE INDIANS OUTGENERAL CUSTER?

"The battle of the Little Big Horn was a Waterloo for General Custer, and the last effective defense of the Black Hills by the Sioux. It was a fair fight. Custer offered battle and was defeated. He was clearly outgeneralized at his own stratagem. Had he gone down just half a mile farther and crossed the stream where Crazy Horse did a few minutes later, he might have carried out his plan of surprising the Indian village and taking the Indian warriors at a disadvantage in the midst of their women and children.

"Was it a massacre? Were Custer and his men sitting by their camp-fires when attacked by the Sioux? Was he disarmed and then fired upon? No. Custer had followed the trail of these Indians for two days, and finally overtook them. He found and met just the Indians he was looking for. He had a fair chance to defeat the Sioux, had his support materialized and brought their entire force to bear upon the enemy in the first instance.

"I reiterate that there were not 12,000 to 15,000 Indians at that camp, as has been represented; nor were there over 1,000 warriors in the fight. It is not necessary to exaggerate the number of the Indians engaged in this notable battle. The simple truth is that Custer met the combined forces of the hostiles, which were greater than his own, and that he had not so much underestimated their numbers as their ability."

#### HOW SHALL SOUTH AFRICA BE RECONSTRUCTED?

M<sup>R</sup>. EDWARD DICEY, writing in the *Fortnightly* on the "Policy of Peace," recognizes that British supremacy in a self-governed South Africa can best be secured by an increase in the British resident population. Government irrigation works might make it worth while for younger sons of good family, now serving under Lord Roberts, to settle on the land. But his chief hope is that the staffing of the railroads, the building and mine-sinking which will follow the war, will retain a large number of skilled artisans among the reservists, militia, and yeomanry. He especially urges the development of the mining industry, and pays this tribute to its present chiefs:

"I know of no mining community where the capitalists have done so much to provide for the comfort and convenience of the workers in their service, have lavished money so freely on all works of public utility, or have so identified themselves with the interests of the industry by which they have made their fortunes."

He also insists :

"The time has come to put aside the prejudices caused by the raid, and to avail ourselves freely of the services of the British party—of which, in fact, if not in name, Mr. Cecil Rhodes still remains the leader. We have a hard task before us, and we need the help of all South African statesmen who, whatever errors they may be deemed to have committed, have always been loyal in their allegiance to the mother country."

#### Settle Soldiers as Farmers?

Col. J. G. B. Stopford has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* dealing with the proposals for settling time-expired soldiers in South Africa. The bulk of his article is devoted to recapitulation of the difficulties which settlers would meet with, but he does not think the project by any means impossible. He says :

"If the force which it is necessary to maintain in Africa be composed of men chosen because of their wish to settle permanently in the country, they might be divided into regiments of 1,000 or 500, or a less number of men, as the facilities for accumulating water might render advisable, and be settled in communities, whose houses might extend for some miles along a course, the center part of which would be supplied with water from a dam made by blocking a valley or depression in the ground.

"For a year, or two years, or as long as it was necessary to complete the works, these men might receive pay and be under military discipline, and would work under the direction of officers. During this time they would construct a dam, and build themselves houses and fences and prepare the land for sowing.

"As the force, after their recent experiences, would not require much military training, the whole of their time would be available to make the farm, and when they were released from service they should be able to continue in their houses and on their holdings at such terms as might be arranged."

#### "The Unmakers of England."

Karl Blind, writing in the July *Fortnightly* on France, Russia, and the peace of the world, concludes that "there are great perils ahead for England." He says :

"For the calm observer there can be no doubt that the conscience of the civilized world has, in this South African war, been as much shocked as if some Continental power were to destroy by force of arms the independence and the republican institutions of Switzerland, or the independence and the somewhat conservative institutions

of the Netherlands. An outcry of indignation at such a deed would ring all over the world. Such an outcry has rung, in the present instance, from Europe to America, and it is being taken up even by cultured Indians of the most loyal character. The friends of England abroad are angered and sad at heart. Her enemies are reckoning upon what may befall her some day, when she will be assailed by a variety of complications. More than one storm-cloud is already in course of formation. The time may not be too far when those answerable for what is done now will appear before history, not as the makers of new imperial glories, but as the thoughtless unmakers of England."

#### FRENCH VIEWS OF THE BOERS.

IN the first June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Leclercq writes an interesting paper on "The Origins of the South African Republics." Of these he says that, while it is well known how England seized the Cape Colony in 1806, where the Dutch had been established towards the middle of the seventeenth century, it is not so well known how the descendants of those same Dutchmen, unable to bear the foreign yoke, expatriated themselves in that famous exodus which the Boers call the Great Trek. James Anthony Froude describes it in "Oceana." The desire to change one's abode is, with the Boers, a kind of sixth sense. They are, unlike other peasants, fond of leading a sedentary life at certain times, and at other times they are nomads. That is why every Boer possesses, or desires to possess, several farms separated by considerable distances. If his pastoral occupations are not successful at one farm, the Boer will trek with his live-stock and his family to another, perhaps more favorably situated. M. Leclercq compares the Boers with the Irish, who were, he says, similarly expatriated at the same time, and also with the Israelites, who had a similar absolute confidence in God. He assures us that the Voortrekkers always led a pure life, free from drunkenness, luxury, and quarrels, although they had no law courts and no police; and he says that the fact that the people could remain for so many years outside all contact with civilization without falling into gross barbarism would be inexplicable if the cause were sought for elsewhere than in the fear of God and the principles of the Decalogue, with which the Boers were inspired.

#### BRITISH CALUMNIES.

The moving spirit of the Great Trek was Prinsloo—the Protector of the People, as the Boers called him. The colonial government at-



tempted to repress the rebellion with ruthless severity; and there is a story of the execution of five rebels, who had to be hanged twice, because the first time they broke the rope with their weight, which is still remembered in South Africa. The language question caused great bitterness, for Dutch was not taught in the schools; all legal proceedings were conducted in English, and no one could serve on a jury unless he understood English. All this wounded the pride of the Boers. On the other side, the worst accusations were launched against the Boers by the natives, which, being credited by the English, caused the name of Boer to become an object of execration throughout Europe. The Boers were accused of assassinating the natives with the most horrible refinements of cruelty; and M. Leclercq tells us that, under the pretext of philanthropy and religious propaganda, these calumnies were spread by the English missionaries. The accusations were so precise that the government instituted an inquiry which lasted for several months, and ended, according to M. Leclercq, in no single one of the horrible accusations being proved.

#### THE KAFFIR QUESTION.

M. Leclercq also defends the Boers from the charge of subjecting the natives to degrading slavery. Their condition he represents rather as that of the manservants and maidservants who formed the household of the old Biblical patriarchs. Moreover, the Boers as a whole desired to abolish the titular institution of slavery. In a meeting which was held at Graaf Reinet, in 1826, it was expressly declared that "all the members of the assembly wished for the complete suppression of slavery, provided that this desire could be realized on reasonable conditions. The only difficulty was the mode of carrying it out." The objection which the Boers entertained to the freeing of the slaves appears, therefore, to have been not one of principle, but directed to the suddenness of the measure. Emancipation was decreed in 1834, and the British Parliament voted the sum of £20,000,000 sterling as compensation for securing the liberty of the slaves in all the British colonies. At the Cape there were 39,000 slaves, who were valued at over £3,000,000 sterling; nevertheless, the share which South Africa obtained of the compensation was reduced to £1,200,000. This aroused absolute consternation in the colony, for many of the Boers had pledged their slaves as security for loans; and, moreover, the compensation was only payable in London, so that the slave-owners were obliged to employ agents, who took care to secure an enormous profit. The

result was widespread misery at the Cape, and many hundreds of families who had been well-to-do were reduced to poverty.

Another cause had previously contributed to the ruin of the Boers; namely, the action of the London Government in the year 1824 in withdrawing certain small bank-notes which had been issued at 4s., and were withdrawn at a reduction of more than 50 per cent. But the principal cause of the Great Trek was the Kaffir question. The Boers, M. Leclercq explains, had bitter experience of the falseness, "slimness," and rapacity of the Kaffirs, who were always pillaging and robbing them; whereas the English viewed the Kaffirs through the rosy spectacles of the Protestant missionaries. It is needless to follow M. Leclercq through the rest of his extremely interesting article, in which he shows how much the Boers had to contend with, and what astonishing blunders were made by the English.

#### Social Psychology of the Boers.

To the second June number of the *Revue de Paris*, M. Mille contributes a study of the Boers from the point of view of social psychology. M. Mille notes with astonishment that the English have practically not studied at all the nature of the Boers themselves. The books written about South Africa—at any rate, before the war broke out—dealt with gold mines or big-game shooting, and M. Mille could only find two exceptions: those of Livingston and Mr. Bryce. The inquirer who sought to understand the Boer nature was obliged to have recourse to Dutch or German books, or to the notes made by the French Protestant missionaries in Basutoland. M. Mille relates various stories which go to show the ignorance of the Boer of everything outside South Africa, and even of some things that are inside. He brings out clearly the patriarchal cohesion of the Boer families, and he goes on to explain the efforts which the Pretoria Government made in the cause of education. In 1886 there were 159 rural schools and 20 urban schools, and these had risen in 1896 to 330 and to 34, respectively; while the total number of pupils had risen from 4,016 to 7,738. Secondary education, too, had received a great impetus; but M. Mille does not disguise the fact that this interest in education is comparatively modern, and came from Europe: indeed, the majority of the teaching staff was composed of Hollanders and Germans. Nevertheless, the Boer is a great reader, and not of the Bible alone, but also of newspapers; in fact, as one shrewd observer has said of him, he is a politician to the marrow of his bones.

M. Mille then goes on to show that the theory

—so diligently propagated in England—that the Dutch element in South Africa had formed an old and long-elaborated plot for the destruction of British supremacy is not in accordance with the facts, but is rather contrary to them. As to the future, M. Mille declares that the gulf between the Afrikanders and the English is now perhaps impassable. He prophesies that England will attempt to submerge the Boers beneath a flood of emigrants from Scotland, Australia, and Canada, which he thinks will be a pity, because Australia and Canada are richer countries than South Africa, where the mines alone will continue to excite men's covetousness. M. Mille does not go so far as to say that reconciliation is impossible; the future is made up of so many elements that they cannot all be distinguished. But it is, he thinks, permissible to declare that no such difficult task has ever been imposed upon a conqueror. The economic antagonism between the two races will not disappear because the Pretoria forts are razed. The language, the family, the religious and social conceptions of the Boers will survive, and he thinks it will take many years to kill them.

#### TO TRAIN CIVIL SERVANTS.

MR. P. LYTTTELTON GELL'S article on "Administrative Reform in the Public Service" comes appropriately in the same number of the *Nineteenth Century* as Mr. Knowles' "Business Method Association." Mr. Gell's is a very interesting article, but his criticism is mainly devoted to the higher grades of the British civil service. There has not been sufficient expansion in the service to meet Imperial development, and the first step must therefore be to enlarge the number of well-paid and responsible posts. The second is no less important; for it is to "break up the system of watertight compartments and stereotyped positions in the public service. I would urge that the whole higher division should be regarded as a single service. It should not be merely permissible and exceptional, but an absolute rule, that men, especially young men, should be shifted from office to office in order to widen their experience, to freshen their views, and to elicit their abilities by contact with new questions and new conditions."

Mr. Gell points out that a large number of the most successful officials have had experience of a variety of services, civil and military. What is required to effect these and other reforms is a small but strong board of administrative control:

"This board would be as independent of all departments (the treasury not excepted) as the audit office is in regard to accounts; and, like

the audit office, it would present an independent report to Parliament; or, where expedient, a confidential report to a Parliamentary committee. It might consist of three paid commissioners, of whom not more than one should be a civil servant, two being men of experience in the industrial or commercial world. To these may be added four or six unpaid commissioners, who would be members of the upper or lower house, chosen for their business reputation—great ship-owners, railroad managers, or provincial manufacturers. It would be essential that there should be no *ex-officio* members, except perhaps the first civil-service commissioner. Above all, its political independence must be absolute."

#### OUR GOVERNMENTAL METHODS.

MR. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF contributes, to the *Political Science Quarterly* for June, a timely paper on "The Complexity of American Governmental Methods." Mr. Woodruff directs our attention especially to the rigidity of our written constitutions, with their elaborate systems of checks and balances, and to the difficulties of our electoral machinery. He says:

"The American, in ordinary matters, likes directness. In business, industrial, and social affairs he comes straight to the point; and so he does, for that matter, in political affairs, except in his written constitutions. In these he still worships at the shrine of complexity and indirection. He has found a way out of the maze of his own theories, however, and through the medium of political parties carries out his intent and purposes with little loss of personal energy. Yet to secure his immediate ends quickly he pays a great price, which is exacted to the last farthing. Practically he surrenders governmental functions to the political party organization, in exchange for direct action on a few subjects of commanding importance. This practice has been so persisted in, that party success and supremacy have come to be considered as the ends rather than as the means to an end.

"We rail against bosses, and we denounce party organization, as if that would avail; while we overlook the direct cause of the whole trouble—the complexity of our methods. How is a voter who is called upon to vote for candidates for twenty-two offices at a single election to exercise that care and caution which a conscientious citizen should exercise?"

#### WHY THE BOSS EXISTS.

Mr. Woodruff shows that the party boss is the logical outgrowth of these conditions:

"Once agree, however, to surrender your judgment to the party, and you make the boss possible; for, by a further refinement of complexities, he possesses himself of the party organization, and then he is in a position to dictate his own terms and defy successful competition for years, if he does not overreach himself. Should he become too arrogant or ostentatious in the exercise of his power, which is likely to happen in time, he will in all likelihood bow his head to the storm and allow it to pass over. Then he, or another like him, is ready to pursue his old practices of giving to the politically lazy and negligent an opportunity to secure what they feel at the time they need the most, while he takes all the rest—and that is no small amount.

"We still maintain, however, that we must afford no opportunity for the creation of a dictator; that there must be frequent change in office and a multiplicity of offices, to prevent the formation of an aristocracy of office-holders; and that we must surround our legislatures with abundant safeguards, lest our liberties be filched away. Consequently, we play directly into the hands of the worst sort of a dictator—an unofficial one. Let us, if necessary, officialize our dictator. Let us recognize that concentration is the order of the day and essential to efficiency. Let us recognize that direct action is better than indirection, and then change our laws and constitutions accordingly."

#### ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Woodruff cites the case of England to show that the checks and balances of our written constitutions are by no means essential to the preservation or extension of political liberty.

"The case of England also proves that, where directness of action is substituted for indirectness and simplicity for complexity, the party machine and the party boss in the American sense have no chance for growth or development. The legitimate political leader has ample field for activity; but the party boss has little or none, because there is little or nothing concerning the government and its general conduct which the voter, with the exercise of average intelligence and ordinary prudence, cannot himself determine. The English voter expresses his views on national questions when he votes for a member of Parliament, and on local matters when he votes for aldermen. He is not called upon to exercise his judgment in the selection of clerks of the court and secretaries of internal affairs and recorders of deeds." In fact, the English voter never bothers his head about clerical positions under the government.

#### A NEW EXPOSITION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS contributes, to the *American Journal of Sociology* for July, the seventh and concluding article of a series on "A Sociological View of Sovereignty." The general argument running through the series is that each social institution—family, church, the state, industry, political party—begins as private property and develops toward monopoly. The family begins as private property in women and children; the church as private property in relics, sacred places, and sacrifices; industry as private property in men, land, and capital; the political party as private property in the ballot. Private property applies only to those requisites of survival in the struggle for existence which are scarce, and therefore valuable. Scarcity is relative. Women, children, and men are scarce in early times, and therefore private property develops into polygamy and slavery as a means of direct domination. In later times land is scarce and men are superfluous, and private property develops into corporations, trusts, and political parties—a means of indirect domination through control of the means of subsistence. Survival of the fittest is the survival of the fittest institution,—i.e., of the strongest form of domination,—and depends upon size, unity, and generalship. This ends in centralization and monopoly of private property, and we have patriarchy, pope, emperor, trust, and boss.

When this monopoly stage is reached, there are two alternative lines of further movement—the Asiatic and the Anglo-European. In the Asiatic line the monopoly is handed down to successors, and becomes hereditary despotism. In the Anglo-European line the subordinate classes are admitted as partners in the ownership of the institution, and they secure what are called "rights." Here is where the state emerges as the institution which extracts coercion,—i.e., private property from each of the other institutions,—and constitutes itself the framework of each, in order to regulate the rights of subordinates. The wife secures the right to refuse marriage and to obtain divorce, enforced in court; the state takes children away from parents who treat them as mere animal property; the state confiscated the property of the church and legalized heresy—the right to be one's own high-priest; the American state is taking the ballot and the party primary out of the hands of the party managers and giving the rank and file the right to elect the boss; the state itself has led the way by giving to subordinate classes a veto on the king in the form of parliament, or even by electing the king. If the trust follows the Anglo-European precedents, it will end in

the right of employees and the public to elect the trustees.

The state having been differentiated as the coercive institution of society on the basis of self-government, the other institutions are left to stand each on its own peculiarly persuasive basis: the family on sexual and parental love, and the patriarch becomes the husband; the church on faith, and the priest becomes the minister; the party on its principles, and the boss becomes the statesman; the trust on love of work, and the corporation becomes the coöperation.

#### OBJECTIONS TO THE REFERENDUM.

SOME objections to the proposed adoption of the Swiss plan of an optional referendum in the United States are stated in the *July Arena*, by Dr. Edwin Maxey, who nevertheless declares himself in favor of a trial of the experiment. The objections to the plan, as they present themselves to Dr. Maxey, are as follows:

"In the first place, it is cumbersome, requiring machinery of the State to be brought into action for purposes for which it is not well adapted. It is also expensive. Nor is this a trifling matter, when we consider the necessary outlay for printing in the various newspapers and in holding the elections, which includes costs of ballots, rent of polling-rooms, pay of judges, inspectors, and clerks, and a reasonable estimate for time spent by voters. It would necessitate either that a great number of elections be held, which in itself would lead to turmoil and confusion, or that a number of bills be voted upon at the same election—in which case the voter could know very little of the merits of the bills upon which he was voting; hence, his judgment could have but little value.

"The impossibility of the voter familiarizing himself with the bills upon which he is to pass will appear immediately from an inspection of the records of legislatures in such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois; for, as a matter of fact, diligent legislators (for there are some diligent legislators), whose entire time and energy are spent in studying bills, are unfamiliar with many bills that are passed by their State legislatures.

"It is hardly fair to legislation; for when submission of a bill is secured by petition it is *prima-facie* evidence that it is objectionable, and to overcome this presumption would require a careful study of the bill, which the average voter has not the time to give. The above theory has proved to be the fact in Switzerland, where we find that nearly every bill submitted to the electorate is killed because of prejudged notions; and

a large portion of bills thus rejected are found by careful, candid investigation to be wise measures. This is particularly true of appropriation bills, the majority of which were in nowise extravagant; but somehow most men have a constitutional aversion to paying taxes, and hence to ratify measures that will necessitate any increase in taxes. It might not lessen the amount of partisan legislation, but on the other hand it might increase it; for the demagogue would have a wider field and more occasions to manifest that concern for the welfare of his fellow-men which is consuming in its intensity.

#### VOTERS STUDY MEN RATHER THAN MEASURES.

"Men are, as a rule, better fitted and have greater confidence in their ability to pass upon the qualifications of legislators about whom they know considerable than upon measures about which they know very little. In other words, average men study biography much more carefully than they study political science; therefore, men more readily yield to the judgment of others as to the wisdom of a measure than as to the qualifications of a man. Thus it might infuse into our civic system more 'peanut' politics, of which we are already suffering from an overdose. In fact, it is easily conceivable that the petition for submission might emanate from partisan motives rather than from a sense of the injustice or the inexpediency of the measure.

"It would essentially change the character of the legislature, by removing in large part its responsibility for legislation, until it would soon become little more than a drafting committee.

#### OTHER OBJECTIONS.

"In its present state of development, the plan is defective in that it makes no provision for amending a bill or for striking out a mischievous clause from a bill otherwise unobjectionable. This defect could, however, be remedied in part by making such changes in it as we have made in the veto power of governors and mayors—by enabling them to veto specific clauses and thus cut off riders to appropriation bills, etc."

Dr. Maxey thinks that the power of the courts in controlling legislation would be weakened, but this would be hailed as a distinct advantage in some States. He also thinks that State constitutions would be cheapened by the adoption of legislation having an equal sanction with the constitution.

He admits, however, that the plan is "consistent with the genius of our political system and would be politically educative, with at least nothing explosive about it." Hence, he thinks that the referendum should have the benefit of a fair trial.



## THE SEVEN GREAT SEA POWERS.

MR. J. HOLT SCHOOLING contributes to the July *Fortnightly* an ingenious paper on the "Naval Strength of the Seven Sea Powers." He takes the figures of fighting tonnage given in government returns, and discounts them according to the age of the men-of-war. His estimate is:

The 1895-1899 ships are worth 100 per cent.

" 1890-1894	"	80	"
" 1885-1889	"	60	"
" 1880-1884	"	40	"
" Before 1880	"	20	"

He then sets side by side figures gross and net:

## BATTLESHIPS.

As compiled from Admiralty return.			After tonnage has been depreciated on account of the age of ships.		
	Tons.	Percentage of Total Tonnage.		Tons.	Percentage of Total Tonnage.
Great Britain .....	821,605	39.4	604,141	38.3	
France .....	339,599	16.3	230,635	14.0	
Russia .....	262,912	12.6	221,968	14.1	
Italy .....	193,004	9.3	112,899	7.1	
Germany .....	191,259	9.2	152,929	9.7	
United States .....	184,144	8.8	176,708	11.2	
Japan .....	92,420	4.4	88,088	5.6	
Total .....	2,084,943	100.0	1,577,388	100.0	

## CRUISERS.

As compiled from Admiralty return.			After tonnage has been depreciated on account of the age of ships.		
	Tons.	Percentage of Total Tonnage.		Tons.	Percentage of Total Tonnage.
Great Britain .....	827,430	47.9	650,779	46.5	
France .....	297,486	17.3	255,351	18.3	
Russia .....	144,673	8.4	111,063	7.9	
United States .....	140,274	8.1	120,379	8.6	
Japan .....	114,479	6.6	103,141	7.4	
Germany .....	107,844	6.3	81,626	5.8	
Italy .....	93,673	5.4	76,958	5.5	
Total .....	1,725,859	100.0	1,399,297	100.0	

## TOTAL.

After dealing similarly with other classes of ships, the writer offers this summary of the total strength of the powers:

	Tons of Fighting Weight, 000 omitted.	Taking the Navy of Japan as the Unit of Strength, the Degrees of Strength are:
I. Great Britain .....	1.347	6.38
II. France .....	.543	2.57
III. Russia .....	.397	1.88
IV. United States .....	.349	1.65
V. Germany .....	.282	1.34
VI. Italy .....	.218	1.03
VII. Japan .....	.211	1.00
	3.347	

The writer is especially glad to point out that Great Britain possesses 100 tons of good fighting weight to every 70 tons possessed by France

and Russia combined. Even the navies of France, Russia, and Germany in combination furnish only 1,222,000, as against England's 1,347,000 of adjusted fighting tonnage.

## GERMAN TRADE JEALOUSY.

"OUR Relations with Germany" is the subject of an article in the July *Forum*, by Mr. Williams C. Fox. The hostile attitude of German statesmen to the United States is attributed, by this writer, to commercial jealousies. He says:

"The more recent reports of our consuls in Germany point to the great irritation there on account of the thorough manner in which the administrative features of the United States tariff law successfully circumvent all efforts at undervaluation. A cause of great anxiety is said to be the claim that the balance of trade has turned in favor of the United States, and, furthermore, that we are proving an ardent competitor in the foreign markets. The export of textiles to this country—just that branch of industry wherein Germany has worked so hard and accomplished so much through the technical education of her workmen—has fallen off. The French reciprocity treaty is regarded as a menace. In view of these facts, the meat-inspection bill has, at first glance, a suspicion of effort at retaliation; but an analysis of the vote on the bill shows that it was opposed by the Radical and Social Democratic parties, because of the fear that the absolute prohibition of the importation of sausages and tinned meats, and the restrictions which are placed on other kinds of meat, would seriously raise the cost of living among the poorer classes. If this be so, the measure has a marked element of weakness; and any interest which it is possibly intended to injure may rest easy in the firm belief that the burden which it carries will eventually break it down. The bill was opposed also by the Agrarians, their reason being, however, that it was not stringent enough.

"In America we do not understand how the jealousies of commercial interests could have so poisoned the minds of statesmen as to prompt such actions in international affairs as have been those of Germany toward the United States. The exclusion of the American life insurance companies was unprecedented, and all the phases of it were simply exasperating. The statement that the balance of trade is largely against Germany and in favor of the United States must be taken *cum grano salis*. The question of transshipment of goods arriving at German ports and destined for other countries is an important equation, and one which should be carefully consid-

ered. The large difference apparent between our imports from Switzerland and our direct exports to that country is a case in point. In reality, the balance of trade, if we include the indirect shipments to Switzerland via Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Havre, is far less than the statistics would lead us to infer.

"The enforcement of our tariff laws should not cause irritation; and honest exporters should not complain of, but rather be grateful for, the safeguards which have been adopted to prevent undervaluation. And what reasonable cause for ill feeling between two great countries can there be at the efforts of the one to compete in foreign markets with the other? Germany has successfully rivaled Great Britain; and there are many fields in which it will take the United States years even to rival let alone supplant her. We consider that the South American markets should be ours, and we intend to do our best to secure the lion's share of them; not by the adoption of extraneous methods, but by earnest efforts to comply with the conditions, and to smooth the way by reciprocal advantages."

#### CAN THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY BE CORNERED?

IN the August *McClure's*, Mr. J. D. Whelpley gives an account of a curious diplomatic incident four years ago, the details of which have not, according to the editor of *McClure's*, been before published. On November 4, 1896, just on the eve of the Presidential election in the United States, the Russian minister to the United States, Mr. Kotzebue, acting under instructions from his government, proposed to the Hon. Richard Olney, then the American Secretary of State, that Russia and the United States should enter into a combine to corner the surplus wheat of the world for the purpose of raising the price of that cereal 100 per cent. As explained by the Russian minister, this government trust was to be created primarily for the benefit of the farmers of Russia and the United States; but it was believed that it would result, in time, to be of equal benefit to the wheat producers of the entire world.

This Russian scheme had been formulated after a twenty-five years' study of the wheat market by the Russian department of finance, which had led to the belief that the price of wheat was manipulated by speculators, and that nearly every year the farmer was the victim of their operations. As Russia and the United States together produced about 90 per cent. of the breadstuffs entering into international trade, it was believed that by effecting this combination the two coun-

tries could fix the price of wheat in all the markets of the world. Secretary Olney referred the proposition to the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, then Secretary of Agriculture. The reply of the United States to the first overtures made by Russia was so conclusive, even to brusqueness, that it left no opening for more discussion; hence, the diplomatic record goes no farther. The plan favored by Russia would have applied to the two countries first entering into the agreement, and subsequently to all of the other wheat-exporting countries, which in self-defense would soon have been forced to join the great international wheat trust.

#### HOW THE WHEAT WAS TO BE CORNERED.

However, Mr. Whelpley has obtained from Russian sources what he considers the main provisions of the scheme, which are very striking in their simplicity and boldness: The two governments were to enter the market as buyers of wheat at the stated price of \$1.00 per bushel. They were also to agree to sell this wheat at a price which would cover the original outlay, interest on the money invested, and the cost of doing the business. From the Russian point of view, this would have been included in a charge of \$1.08 a bushel for all wheat sold. If the supply of wheat was such that foreign buyers could not pay the price, the two governments were to absorb the surplus grain through banks or other agencies, and store it against a time when it might be needed to supply a deficiency in the crop.

"The theory underlying the scheme was that all the wheat of the world is now needed for food. With a guaranteed market at \$1.00 a bushel, no one could buy it anywhere for less, and all the wheat would still be sold to the consumers as now, except that the price could never go below the standing offer of the United States and Russian governments. It is not believed by Russia that dollar-wheat would mean any decrease in consumption anywhere, as the difference in price for the small quantity used by the individual consumer would not be appreciable, and wheat has many times before reached and exceeded the dollar-point without decreasing the amount consumed. It is not believed, therefore, that under this plan either government would ever need to become an actual purchaser, to maintain the price agreed upon; and on the theory that the higher the price of wheat the better it is for the wheat-producing countries, no concern would be felt for any fluctuations above the dollar-mark.

"As Russia and the United States produce such a large percentage of the wheat of the world,

the export wheat of all other countries would also keep the same level, varying only according to differences in cost of transportation to competitive markets. With the export price at least \$1.00, domestic prices would be the same, and thus the action of Russia and the United States would raise the price of all the wheat in every wheat-growing country on the face of the earth. Mr. Morton has admitted that such a course might temporarily increase the price of wheat, but that in the end production would be so stimulated as to cause a vast overproduction and consequent inability of the wheat-producing countries to control the product. The Russians answer this by saying that even if such overproduction were possible, which they do not admit, it would be some time before it would be felt, and that if the time arrived when it was actually imminent, the government price could be lowered so as to discourage further expansion of the wheat area. They also agree with those economists who contend that the possible wheat area of the world has nearly reached its final limits, and that at the most the expansion of this area is a slow process, producing hardly perceptible effect upon the supply in relation to the demand, owing to the steady increase in population and the consuming power of the people of the earth. The Russians also instance the control of the oil supply of the world by a private trust as an example of what could be done with wheat by two great countries furnishing nearly all of the product and with unlimited financial and other resources.

#### THE EFFECT ON PRICES.

"It is unlikely that the United States, within the life of the present generation at least, will seriously consider such a plan. It is contrary to the recognized principles of a republic which, theoretically at least, does not interfere with the business of the individual, fights shy of paternalism, and as a government of the people by all the people, denies that any one industry can hope for such specialized effort on its behalf. The possibilities of such a government wheat trust as is proposed by Russia are startling. The wheat crop of the world in 1898 was 2,879,000,000 bushels. The price realized by the farmer is about fifty cents a bushel under ordinary conditions. Russia proposes to add nearly \$1,500,000,000 to the value of this wheat crop of the world. To the United States, producing nearly 700,000,000 bushels, this would mean a gain of about \$350,000,000 to the agricultural districts. To the Russian farmers, producing about 400,000,000 bushels, it would mean a yearly gain of \$200,000,000, which would be nearly all net profit, as the consumption of wheat

by the farmer bears small proportion to his production. On the other hand, to England, importing 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, it would mean an increase of over \$60,000,000 a year in her bread bill. The farmers of the United Kingdom would be benefited to the extent of \$30,000,000 by the increased price for their wheat; but the Russian-American wheat trust would deal the English people the hardest blow of all."

#### A CENTURY OF IRISH IMMIGRATION.

**I**n the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* for July, Mr. H. J. Desmond presents interesting statistics of the Irish element in the population of the United States. He says:

"During the present century 4,500,000 people of Irish birth emigrated to the United States, and at the close of the century there are more than 5,000,000 Americans of Irish parentage—a number greater than the whole white population of the United States at the beginning of the century.

"The close of the century, too, finds more people of Irish parentage in the United States than in Ireland. Ireland has sent more colonists to North America during the nineteenth century than all Europe sent in 300 years. As compared in numbers, all the previous great migrations of history dwindle into insignificance when placed side by side with the Irish migration. The successive migrations which overturned the Roman Empire did not aggregate within 1,000,000 of nineteenth-century Irish immigration.

"From 1840 to 1860, 2,000,000 Irish immigrants settled in the United States; from 1860 to 1880, 1,000,000, and another 1,000,000 from 1880 to the present time. The tide of immigration, which was accelerated by the famine of 1847 to 1,000,000 a decade, has averaged a little over 500,000 a decade since 1860.

#### TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.

"Had Irish migration been directed to the virgin forests of the Northwest, it might have founded here a dozen great Irish-American States of the Union. Economic conditions and divers other causes decreed that it should end its journey among the New England and Middle States. Here, at the close of the century, reside three-fifths of the Irish immigrants and their descendants. Something over a fourth of this immigration found its way to the twelve agricultural States called the North Central States: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

"This circumstance of territorial distribution

has decidedly influenced the occupation and social condition of the Irish immigrants. The people of the North Atlantic States are more of an urban than an agricultural people, but one-fifth of their number living on farms. On the other hand, nearly half of the people of the twelve North Central States, the West of other days, are farmers.

"But as the Irish immigrants are most largely settled in the non agricultural States, it happens that they are to-day less of an agricultural people than any other considerable element of our population, but 15 per cent. of their whole number residing on the farms of the country.

"In the twelve North Central States above mentioned, nearly a third of the Irish-born people are engaged in agriculture—a percentage not greatly below that of their neighbors of other racial extractions. In Iowa, for instance, according to the census of 1890, there were over 50,000 people of Irish maternity pursuing gainful occupations, 25,000 of whom were engaged in agriculture. In the Dakotas, of 14,000 persons of Irish maternity pursuing gainful occupations, nearly 8,000 were farmers. In Wisconsin, of 50,000 persons of Irish maternity pursuing gainful occupations, 22,000 were engaged in farming; these statistics going to show that occupation is largely determined by the matter of a people's territorial distribution."

#### AN URBAN RATHER THAN A RURAL POPULATION.

From his study of the census figures, Mr. Desmond derives the following conclusions:

"I. Had the Irish immigration been settled on the farms of the country rather than in the cities, its numerical strength in the several census enumerations would be greater.

"II. It has been distanced numerically by the German element (1) because German immigration was larger; (2)

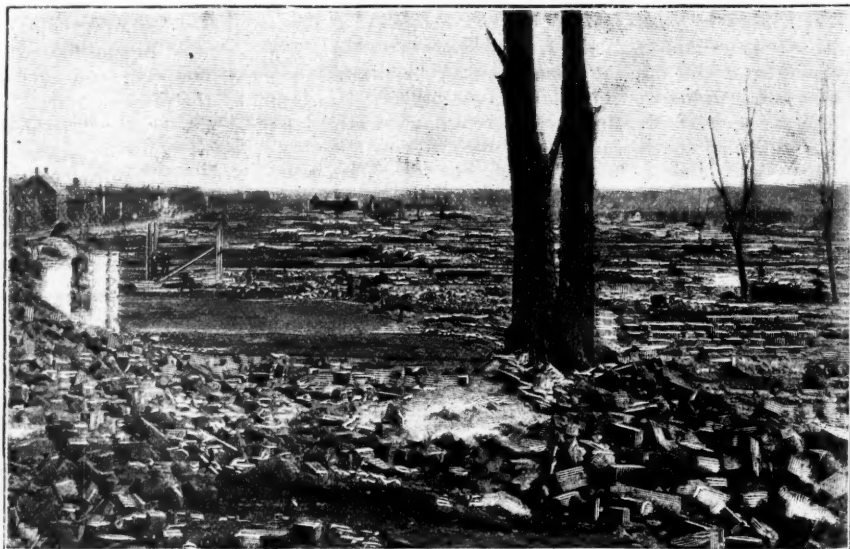
because the conditions for natural increase are better among the Germans—they being more largely settled on the farms.

"III. Compared with the native population, in the Eastern States especially, the Irish element (in common with other immigrant elements) is increasing and will increase relatively much more rapidly. In many New England cities, and in three of the New England States, the Irish element will ultimately constitute an actual majority of the population. This would also be the case with New York and Chicago, except for the larger German element, which keeps pace with or passes the Irish element in natural increase."

#### THE HULL-OTTAWA FIRE.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* for July, Mr. Franklin Gadsby gives an interesting account of the great fire that swept over large portions of the cities of Hull and Ottawa on April 26 last.

The fire originated in the upsetting of a lamp in the humble dwelling of Antoine Kirouac, in Hull. This was at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. The big gale blowing from the northeast made quick work of the inflammable houses in Hull, and by twelve o'clock the flames had reached the river-bank and leaped across to the Ottawa side. The fire then retraced its steps in Hull, and destroyed a group of factories. All the afternoon and evening it continued to make fearful headway in both cities. The results are best summarized in Mr. Gadsby's own words:



Courtesy of the *Canadian Magazine*.

OTTAWA—THE BURNED DISTRICT.



"The bare facts of the matter are that the fire blazed a crescent-shaped path five miles long and a mile wide, destroying in its journey the public buildings and the residential part of Hull, the industrial area of the Chaudiere, and the suburbs of the Ottawa laboring classes at Mechanicsburg, Rochesterville, and Hintonburg. Fully 15,000 people were rendered homeless, and \$15,000,000 worth of property was annihilated. The relief fund for the homeless, most of whom have already left the public shelters, now approximates \$1,000,000. Insurance to the amount of \$4,000,000 has been paid."

#### THE CALAMITY ON ITS PICTURESQUE SIDE.

Mr. Gadsby made several patrols of the two cities while the fire was in progress, and in this article he records his impressions:

"The most vivid picture of the fire that lingers with me is one seen at half-past seven in the evening from Parliament Hill. The shades of night are falling, and a glorious sunset flames behind the purple Laurentians. But Nature's splendor is eclipsed by the red hell that flares and flickers in the valley of the Ottawa. The erstwhile flourishing city of Hull seems to be utterly doomed. The fierce gale has swept the fire westward to the limits of the town. Now the fire of its own force and volition shoulders back against the wind and eats up massive buildings like so much paper. I note one roof after another twinkle, glow, and burst out in garish effulgence. The millions of feet of lumber all along the river-banks are alight. The lurid, enfouled smoke floats in dense plumes over Parliament Hill and the towers of the national buildings. Half the population of Ottawa is lined along the escarpment of the cliff, watching the spectacle. It is not often you have a chance to see a city burning at your feet. Nero is notorious, but Nero had not a vantage-point like Parliament Hill. There are young girls in this throng who have watched all afternoon, and will watch far into the night; for the scene is terribly compelling in its fascination. Also there is a spice of danger. At any moment the fire may leap across the Ottawa to Lower Town, and once those tinder-dry dwellings feel the caress of the fire, there will be, as somebody at my side says, hell to pay.

"So much for Hull. The red glow in the southwest tells us that the cordon of fire is closing in on Ottawa. The firemen have been working like heroes. Only a bite and a sup since 11 o'clock in the morning. They have fought stubbornly, yielding inch by inch, never retreating until the flames scorched their heads or burned their hose-lines. The police are doing their duty

manfully, but the fire-line is hard to maintain against distracted men and women who see their little all going up in sparks and cracklings.

"Darkness hovers over the whole city, for the electric-light works have been destroyed. There is nothing to divert the attention from the menacing grandeur of the conflagration. The river flows along black and sullen, save where it is traversed by broad red shafts of light from burning deals or mill-flumes. Only one building stands unsinged on Chaudiere Island—the iron-sheeted structure of the Ottawa carbide works. It looms up like a great unwieldy ghost. Over in Hull to-day, the humble but devout people, as they saw the fire drawing ever nearer, hung sacred pictures on the door-jambs to avert the wrath of *le bon Dieu*, or else they fled to the cathedral and prayed wildly for the flames to abate. Alas! that prayers are not always answered! An hour later these suppliants were fleeing barefooted to the river. Oh, the pity of it!"

#### NEW SOURCES OF LIGHT.

UNDER the title "New Sources of Light and of Röntgen Rays," Dr. Henry Carington Bolton contributes an article to the July number of the *Popular Science Monthly* which suggests the fulfillment of an alchemist's dream.

There are many animal forms, and some plants that generate light not associated with heat—as, for example, the common firefly. This form of light-production has been looked upon as ideal from the standpoint of effectiveness and economy; but although the light has been tested by the spectroscope, and although we know it results from the oxidation of substances secreted by the firefly itself, no one has ever succeeded in imitating the process and applying it to practical purposes. Inanimate sources of light, such as calcium and barium sulphides, are known; but their activity is only temporary and is dependent upon previous excitation. The properties of the substances described by Dr. Bolton are innate, and their radiations, apparently, can be continued indefinitely.

#### THE BECQUEREL RAYS.

The discoveries began with the uranium compounds. Soon after the discovery of the Röntgen rays, Becquerel found that uranium salts emit invisible radiations, capable of discharging electrified bodies and of producing skiagraphic images on electric plates. These rays were given off by the non-fluorescent salts as well as the brilliantly fluorescent ones, by crystalline compounds, by solutions of the metal, and by the metal itself. They are called Becquerel rays.

## THREE NEW ELEMENTS.

Later, it was learned that calcium and zinc sulphides and compounds of thorium gave similar radiations. The examination of pitchblende or uraninite showed that it was more active than uranium itself, and this led to tests for some element contained in the compounds that was the true source of the emanations. The substance found was named polonium. It is analogous to bismuth, and is estimated as being four thousand times as strong as the metal uranium.

This discovery resulted from the joint work of Mme. Curie and her husband, and it is gratifying to know that it was rewarded by the Gegner prize of 4,000 francs.

Directly afterward, it was found that pitchblende contained a second substance (radium), which is spontaneously luminous, and a third investigator under the direction of Mme. Curie discovered actinium.

Polonium, radium, and actinium appear to be elements. They have different chemical relationships and different properties—polonium sending out invisible rays, radium having visible rays and being radio-active and belonging to the titanium series. Their radiations are apparently kept up without loss of energy; a specimen kept in a double-lead box for three years was still active.

From a still later experiment performed by Bela von Lengyel, of Budapest, it appears that radium may be made synthetically. He fused uranium nitrate with a small amount of barium nitrate, and treated the mass with acids, producing a compound that gave out actinic rays and X-rays, excited a platino-cyanide screen, and caused air to conduct electricity.

The compounds giving such unexpected results have long been experimented upon in the laboratories without these properties becoming evident before; and this suggests the probability of there being other compounds with similar properties which have been overlooked, but may become apparent if experiments are carried on in the dark, and with attention specially directed to these activities.

## UTILIZATION IN THE ARTS.

Practical application of the discoveries remains to be worked out. At present, preparation of the substances is difficult and expensive, but new and readily available means may be found.

Marvelous possibilities are suggested. Municipal street-lighting may be reduced to the mere elevation of a block of this material to a suitable position, where it will shine for years, just as a piece of myrrh will radiate perfume indefinitely without becoming appreciably lessened. Or, the

future manufacturer of bicycle-lamps may advertise the superiority of a piece of radiant mineral over the present clumsy contrivance, that is liable to burn out at the most inauspicious moment; and the radiation of so many X-rays about our cities may make a reality of the transparencies which the caricaturist has shown us.

## HOW THE VENOM OF SERPENTS IS COLLECTED.

THE East is, of a truth, strangely jumbled with the West to-day, when we find snake-charmers in India regularly employed by the Pasteur Institute in Paris to furnish a supply of snake-poison for inoculation purposes. It is this fact which lends an added flavor of interest to the paper in the July *Cornhill* on "Venomous Snakes: How They Are Caught and Handled." It appears that during the last ten years an annual average of 21,000 deaths have occurred in India from snake-bites. The British Government has offered for many years a reward of fourpence for every cobra killed, and twopence for each viper or kerait. The undiminished number of venomous reptiles makes one hope for a better remedy from the methods of preventive medicine. The writer says:

"Much interest has been aroused lately among medical men in India and other countries where venomous snakes abound by a discovery which Professor Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, claims to have made, of an antitoxic serum, the hypodermic or intravenous injection of which, if made before the graver symptoms have advanced very far, is an almost certain antidote to snake-bite. This serum, which the professor terms 'antivenene,' is taken from the blood of horses rendered immune by repeated minute injections of snake venom. In the year 1897, Professor Calmette applied to the government of India for help in collecting venom for his experiments."

## THE SNAKE-CHARMER.

The writer tells how large quantities were secured, and forwarded by Major Dennys, at Delhi. For a pound a month "the master snake-catcher of the district, a low-bred Mohamadan of the name of Kullan," undertook to supply one hundred living venomous snakes weekly, and to extract their venom. The man disclaimed all pretense of magic. He pulled vipers and cobras from their holes by means of a stick, and then flung them into his bag.

"He used no reed instruments or music of any kind to propitiate the reptiles. He would simply squat on his haunches in front of them,

and after they had been hissing and swaying their uplifted heads backwards and forwards for a few minutes, he raised his hands above their heads and slowly made them descend till they rested on the snakes' heads. He then stroked them gently on the back of their necks, speaking all the time in the most endearing of Hindoostani terms. The serpents appeared spellbound. They made no effort to resent the liberty, but remained quite still with heads uplifted, and seemed to rather enjoy it."

Then he let them twine about his neck and arms. He even allowed a large black cobra to crawl into his mouth, and then shut his teeth on its head. Its violent resentment was unavailing; the head was later released without injury to snake or man.

#### AN INFURIATED COBRA.

"A cobra when thoroughly roused to anger is by no means the same gentle creature as those I have just described, which allowed the man to handle them with impunity. He is now a most formidable beast to approach, striking out desperately at every moving thing within and even out of his reach; but even in this condition Kullán had no difficulty in seizing the largest of cobras.

"He would hold up and shake a rag in his left hand. On this the infuriated reptile would rivet its gaze. With his right hand, from behind, the man would then suddenly seize it round the neck about three inches below the head, and an assistant would fasten firmly on to its tail, to prevent it winding round Kullán's arm. His right hand would then slide forward till he had fastened his fingers round the neck, just behind the jaw. He would then insert the rim of a watch glass between the jaws, the grip on the neck would be slightly relaxed, and the serpent would viciously close its jaws on the watch-glass, and in doing so squirt the whole of its venom through the tiny holes of its fangs into the concavity of the glass. In this manner snake after snake was made to part with its venom into a watch-glass. Often between 60 and 100 snakes were so dealt with in the course of a morning.

#### THE DESICCATED VENOM.

"The watch-glasses were then placed on small glass stands in a plate swimming with melted beeswax. Large glass bell-jars were then heated, so as to drive out most of the air in them, and these were inverted over the plate on to the wax. The entire plate was then placed on a shelf, and the venom allowed to dry *in vacuo* for seven days. At the end of that time the dried venom (a flaky, yellow powder) was scraped off the glass

with a sterilized knife, the powder was hermetically sealed up in small glass tubes, the tubes labeled showing the species of snake and date on which the venom was extracted, and the whole supply forwarded weekly to Professor Calmette. In this condition the desiccated venom maintains its virulence for months."

#### WOMEN'S SPORTS: A SYMPOSIUM.

OUR enterprising contemporary, the *Revue des Revues* of Paris, henceforth to be known as *La Revue et Revue des Revues*, published in its July number a most interesting symposium upon "Women and Modern Sports."

The questions submitted to a great number of eminent persons were these:

"1. Are women ceasing to be women through their devotion to the physical exercises known under the general head of 'Sports'?"

"2. Are these outdoor recreations a healthy diversion, or are they to be considered as a kind of infatuation prejudicial to her future?"

The balance of opinion in the replies received was undoubtedly in favor of women enjoying themselves in outdoor sports. Although few are quite so enthusiastic as M. Berenger, who sees in the movement a possible reconciliation of Minerva and Aphrodite, most of the women and many of the men are strongly opposed to excluding women from the healthful recreation supplied by outdoor sports.

#### M. ZOLA'S VIEWS.

The most elaborate reply is that of M. Emile Zola:

"I am a partisan of all physical exercises which can assist in the development of woman, always providing that she does not abuse it. I am not speaking simply of physical beauty, but chiefly of moral development—the manifestations of individuality which the practice of sports brings more rapidly to young girls.

"The bicycle, which one can take as a type *par excellence* of modern sport, seems to me to be capable of contributing in a large measure to this individual development.

"As for the comradeship which sport quickly establishes between young men and young women, I think that it cannot but aid to better knowledge in view of marriage. I have always contended for mixed education, which as you know has had such splendid results in England and America. The bringing together of both sexes in youth gives excellent results.

"As regards the costume of sportswomen, I do not find it so disgraceful as some pretend. It is comfortable practical; and a well-built woman

would always know how to show off her figure, even if the costume in which she was dressed resembled somewhat that of a man. At bottom it is a question of fashion, which a clever costumier can change from day to day. I must confess that English women have reconciled me to the skirt. The provision centers of London are sufficiently far removed from the smiling cottages of the outskirts to cause young ladies to go awheel for provisions in the morning; and, however uninteresting they may be on foot, I always watched them pedaling to market with the greatest pleasure. Turn over the leaves in some drawing-room of an old album containing the portraits of the ancestors of the family, or better still, before the time when photography was discovered, pass round the fashion plates of the time of the restoration, or of Louis Philippe, and you will hear the young ladies of to-day ask how people dared go out dressed in that way.

"You fear that the introduction of sports among women will make them so virile that their companions will not show them that respectful deference, that particular courtesy toward all women, which is called gallantry. Reassure yourself. While retaining the observation of that politeness which is due her, I do not think that one should see in woman an idol whom one should only address with timid respect. That familiarity which shocks you among sportsmen is a manifestation of audacity, and audacity pleases women better than timidity."

#### THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

"Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania, says:

"I would allow all modern sports to woman, if she remains gracious and sympathetic, like Sakountala; if she succors the unhappy, like St. Genevieve; if she composes music, like St. Cecilia; if she spins, like Queen Bertha; if she weaves, like Penelope; if she embroiders, like the ancient Roumanian princesses; if she paints books of hours, like Ann of Brittany; if she cares for the wounded, like Florence Nightingale; if she makes verses, like Margaret of Navarre, and like the Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

"As for courage in women, I do not think there is need to recall Joan of Arc, or the daughter of the Dacian king, who used her arm in place of a bolt across the door which barred the last retreat of her Father Decebal, or the martyrs, or the mothers. The courage of woman is proved; she has no need of sport to convince the world of it.

"If sport gives rise to any disquietude within me, it is because I fear to see the chivalrous man slain by the modern Amazon."

#### THE DUCHESSE D'UZÉS.

"Certainly I approve. All sports are hygienic up to the moment when they cause too much fatigue.

"I think that this style is not the result of a simple fashion or chic, but is the necessary environment of new manners. Everything changes. The time has passed for the womanlets of the lounge-chair, who are not women, but mere articles of furniture.

"I am a feminist, but I trust in a good way. Because woman is the guardian of the cradle, the more you elevate women the more you elevate the family. That is why I am not afraid when the mother, the wife, the sister, the daughter follows more or less her sons, husband, brother, or father in sport.

"Could the woman who knows how to confront every danger bear a son who knows fear?"

#### BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER.

"Everywhere there is evolution, everywhere change. Take care, my contemporaries, my brothers, to change your ideal also.

"Do not think that the type of woman whom you prefer, either by conviction or by habit, represents 'woman,' and that every woman who wishes to introduce a new trait into her life ought so to modify it that she may always remain the 'lady of your dreams.'

"Modify your dreams, rather, gentlemen!

"Sport is health; therefore, it is an element of happiness for the individual and for the race.

"Thus riding, swimming, cycling, gymnastics, all these should form part of a young girl's education. I should like to see hunting excluded from sports; for while I admit that it strengthens the muscles, I fear that it hardens the heart."

#### DR. MAX NORDAU.

"Whatever she does, I believe that psychically a woman remains a woman. In sports, even of the most masculine character, she has other ambitions and other aspirations than man. The question of dress preoccupies her. She tries to please by her prowess.

"It is another form of coquetry; it is always coquetry. I have often thought that Diana, if she had worn a pretty hunting costume, would have been happy to have excited the admiration of Actæon. She had him slain simply because he had the indelicacy to look at her before the seamstress had done her work.

"The adventures of Penthesilea prove, it seems to me, how much even the belligerent Amazon remains a woman."



## ENGLISH TOWN AND COUNTRY IDEALS.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the *Nineteenth Century* for July is that of Mrs. S. A. Barnett, entitled "Town Children in the Country." It is an account of an attempt made to get from English city-bred children their impressions of country life. Various questions were put to the children, and many of the answers are well worth quoting.

In reply to a question as to the names of the young of various animals, the following answers were given:

- "A baby horse is a pony."
- "A baby fox is an ox—a thorn."
- "A baby deer is a reindeer—a oxen."
- "A baby frog is a tertpol—a fresher—a toad."
- "A baby sheep is a bar lamb."
- "A baby rabbit is a mammal."

## ASTRONOMY FROM THE SLUMS.

The following are some of the replies of children to the question, "What causes the moon to shine?"

- "Electricity causes the moon to shine."
- "The moon revolving round the sun, which gives light by unknown planets."
- "It is the darkness which shows it up."
- "The moon is the shadow of the earth on the clouds."
- "The eclipse of the sun."
- "The clouds."

## RABBITS AND BOARHOUNDS.

In reply to the question "Why does a rabbit wobble its head?" some strange answers were given:

- "To make holes in the ground," wrote one child.
- "To account for the formation of its head," was the philosophy of another.
- "It does it when it does what a cow does digests its food," is a profound but an unsatisfactory explanation.

"It's washing its face," shows more credulity than observation; while another discarded reasons and declared, in large, round text-hand, regardless of grammar: "I have seen a number of rabbits wabblings its nose!"

Seven only answered the question rightly; but one child, although no information was put concerning dogs, volunteered the information that "French puddles are kept for fancy, Irish terriers as ratters, but the boarhounds are kept for hunting the *Boers*."

## THE JOYS OF THE COUNTRY.

In reply to the question what they most enjoyed in the country, the children replied:

- "The country boys taught me to swim."
- "The head lady who was Mrs. MacRosee what paid for me at the sports."
- "The drive a gentleman gave us in his carriage."
- "The food I had."
- "A game called 'Sister, come to Quakers' meeting.'"
- "A laddie where I stayed. She was a kind and gentle laddie."
- "The party which Mrs. Cartwright gave us."
- "Paddling at a place called flood-gates."
- "Watching a woman milking a cow. She held the can between her knees and pulled the milk out of the cow." "I should like," adds this observer, "to be a farmer."
- "I also liked the way in which I was treated, and also liked the respectability of Mrs. Byfield, my charge," writes one young prig; but many, both boys and girls, wrote the same sentiment in simpler language—a delightful tribute to our working-class homes.

## GLIMPSES OF OUT OF THE WAY TRAVEL.

THE English magazines for July contain several entertaining travel articles, well suited for hot-weather reading. Such papers meet the vacation needs of many readers, because they serve to direct the idler's thoughts farther and farther away from the dull routine of his ordinary occupations.

## Among the Jungle-Folk.

About as far away as could well be from our crowded civilization are the jungle-folk whom Mr. Edward A. Irving, writing from Perak, introduces to the readers of *Blackwood* as "primitive socialists." They call themselves the Upland people, and inhabit the highlands of the Malay Peninsula. Mr. Irving got to know them through an Italian whom the British Government employs to keep a bridle-path clear of obstruction, and who in his turn employs the Upland people to do the work. They are of small stature, very few of the men over five feet; far from muscular; of brown skin and curly black hair; and not ill-looking. They live in one-roomed huts about 15 feet by 12, with walls about two feet high. Their livelihood was won by snaring and killing game, including rats; but the Italian official has brought them some of the rudiments of civilization. "He has given them clothes, he has made them plant corn." The harvest supplies them with a mighty orgy of feasting. Every month he replenishes their stock of farinaceous food, tobacco, and betel nut. He sees in them the archetype of what Italy ought to be—no political superiority; no use of

service, of riches, or of poverty; no soldiery, no police, no pope. Mr. Irving is first impressed with their inoffensiveness:

"Pugnacity seems to be an idea foreign to them. They possess a deadly weapon, the blow-pipe; but I never heard of its being turned against a fellow-man. It may be that the severity of their life has been sufficient to keep down their numbers; the jungle being wide enough for all, competition has never enforced the lesson that the fighter alone is fit to survive. The same gentleness governs their household relationships. . . . But that which most strikes an Englishman on coming into contact with these little creatures, and which draws him at once towards them, is the remarkable openness and candor of their expression. They look at a stranger neither defiantly nor in any way cringing, but carefully and steadily, as if ready for unforeseen action on his part; but when they are reassured, with an expression that is dignified in its simplicity."

#### On the Trail of the Moose.

Another writer in *Blackwood* describes his adventures "'mid the haunts of the Moose" on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is his opening picture:

"No camera can ever produce the still beauty of that morning scene when we left the train at 5 A.M. and made ready to leave the little outposts of civilization. The cool autumn air, fragrant with a hundred scents from the surrounding woods, was still hazy with the smoke of forest fires that had been smoldering all the summer. Through this gauzelike veil the maples and birches, already turned to gold and crimson beneath the touch of early frosts, shone with a strange luminous beauty that for miles in every direction lit up the ocean of trees with flaming patches of glory. And all was still and silent. There was no wind astir, and the air only trembled very faintly to the musical roar of the waterfalls and tumbling rapids of the Ottawa below." The party pushed on to Lake Cogawanna, the favorite resort of the moose, on the northern shore of which they pitched their camp:

"When the sun finally disappeared, the shadows of the night fell over a camp as cozy as any hunter could desire, and perhaps a little more comfortable, because one of the party happened to be a young lady. The stillness was almost unearthly when the moon rose over the lake, silencing untold distances, and throwing impenetrable shadows under the trees."

The writer sighted and shot his game, a huge beast, with horns measuring 52 inches across and numbering 28 points. The horns and pelt were about all that two men could manage.

#### Amid the Vines of Burgundy.

*Blackwood* is strong on travels. Mrs. P. G. Hamerton sketches village life in the Val d'Or, amid the vine-growers and vine-dressers of Burgundy. It is a land not of grapes alone, but of peaches, apricots, and all manner of fruit. The people, she says, generally live in their own inherited houses. Even the vine-dressers are independent.

"Girls of the working class enjoy a great deal of liberty. They are constantly out-of-doors, know everybody, and laugh and joke with every passer-by. They often dance all night, for it is a custom of the place to grant free entrance to all the balls which take place at the hotel—even to private ones, such as those given at a wedding-feast."

The population is poor, but impressed the writer with its general expression of satisfaction, which she regards as a survival of the old prosperous days, before the deadly phylloxera appeared.

"They are cheerful, light-hearted, sociable, and obliging, though they lack the pleasant politeness of the peasantry. They are proud and democratic, and assume toward every one a tone of familiarity which it is not always easy to repress without appearing harsh or self-asserting. A little incident which I witnessed may be given as an illustration. A lady of rank, who was driving in her carriage on the main road, stopped her coachman, and addressing a *vigneron* at work close by, said, '*Mon brave homme*' (My good man), 'what is the name of the village on the top of this hill?' '*Ma brave femme, c'est Alluze, pour vous servir*,' he rejoined with a chuckle."

"No occasion for conviviality is neglected;" but the writer regrets the excessive consumption of wine, which, though rarely producing outward signs of drunkenness, impairs the physique of the people.

#### In a Moorish Garden.

"Moorish Memories" is a vivid sketch in *Cornhill* of the experience of a concession hunter. He declares:

"Morocco is the true land of rest, the country of to-morrow, whence are banished, by Shereefian decree and national inclination, all the discomforts attending ambition, progress, and punctuality. Here, disgusted with the haste of a hurrying world, sick of the obligations and exactions of a pretentious civilization more tyrannous than the slavery of the East, the pilgrim on life's toilsome journey may rest as a storm-tossed vessel in a mangrove swamp—rest and rust and be thankful for the chance. . . . In his Moorish garden, hammocked between two overlaiden

orange trees, inhaling the fragrance of lime and lilac, shaded from the fiery enemy overhead by the cool verdure of mulberry, fig, and pomegranate, the wanderer may here realize the true art of living, with no regret for the past, no unrest about the future. . . . What on earth do all these episodes of the civilized life signify to one breathing the atmosphere of Bible days, battling with mosquitoes and sun rays, lost in a white crowd of worshipers of a creed that scorns innovation as it scorns women? Having, with a wet towel in lieu of white flag, patched up a truce with the sand-flies and mosquitoes, he muses peacefully on the beauties of the Moorish life, and the music of water plashing from a marble basin on the cool, mosaic pavement below is soothing to him in this mood."

The exquisite beauty of a moonlit evening, the writer observes, is felt only vaguely by the Syrian, not at all by the Moor; "it is the imperturbable Englishman, the shopkeeper, the unromantic slave of Shaitan and *fluss*," who is impressed by it.

#### By Norwegian Fjords.

H. Schütz-Wilson, in *Gentleman's*, gives a pleasing account of a tour along the Norwegian coast. Here is one picture:

"The body supine but the mind active, we saunter down the great Hardanger Fjord. It is, perhaps, a quarter to half a mile in breadth. On the left, islands, and beyond them the sea; on the right, hills, which grow grander and wilder as we swim along. In a day long, long past, all these romantic fjords were filled with ice. On our day the sun shone softly on the Hardanger, and the placid sky was studded with cirro-stratus and with cumulus clouds. These fjords are often very deep. We hear of 600 to 800 fathoms, and the ship cannot sometimes anchor. Nowhere is water purer, clearer, or more lovely in tender color. The reflections of the shore are most vivid in the mirror of the calm fjord; and the green of grass, the dark gray of rocks, are reflected in colors which surpass in quality the hues of the actual objects. From the Hardanger we pass into the Sör Fjord. The trees chiefly seen are pines, alders, birches; and, now and then, there is a patch of coast which looks as desolate as a bit of Greenland shore. At last our ship stops at Odde."

#### With the Kirghiz Tartars.

A single instance of the way in which Western culture is flowing through Russian universities to the innermost recesses of Asia is furnished by Dr. H. Turner's paper in the July *Humanitarian*. The son of a Kirghiz Sultan, studying at

Moscow University, invited the writer to go home with him. By rail, by steamer, and by horse, they traveled into the land of the Kirghizes, and the English guest was entertained in their tent, or *tourta*. He says:

"Viewed from the outside, a *tourta*, except when it is quite new, looks rather like a large marquee-tent that is very dirty. It is, however, constructed differently. A circular trellis-work of wood in three or four parts forms the frame of the *tourta*. From this trellis, which is about four and a half feet high, branch out the supports for the roof. These supports are fastened to a wooden hoop, which is kept in position by two cross-pieces, which meet at right angles in the center of the circle. This frame is covered with large pieces of thick felt, which overlap each other, and reach down to the ground. The felt, which covers the wooden hoop in the center, is not fastened like the rest, but is drawn backwards and forwards, as occasion requires, by ropes which hang down the sides of the *tourta*. This hole admits light and lets out smoke when there is a fire. There is a door which is left open during the day, its place being supplied by a piece of felt or mat. At night the door is fastened by ropes on the inside, and when all the inhabitants are out during the day, it is fastened with a padlock. The only furniture usually is a bedstead, which stands opposite the door. It is generally of wood, and is overlaid with bone, more or less elaborately carved."

#### A Nest of Rose and Palm in Sight of Alps.

"Bordighera, Past and Present," is the theme of a pleasing paper in the *Westminster Review*, by W. Miller, who describes himself as one of the most devoted lovers of the place." Lying on the Riviéra, just three miles beyond the French frontier, it has one of the worse railroad services to be found in Italy. It is consequently isolated, unspoiled, and unspotted from the world. "It is the most celebrated place in Europe for its palms." It supplies Rome with the palms required for Church festivals. It has a great trade in roses and carnations. George Macdonald is the uncrowned king of the British colony, of which Mr. Clarence Bicknell and Lord Strathmore are distinguished members. Mr. Miller says:

"The peculiar charm of Bordighera is the great number and variety of its walks and drives. Each of the valleys near it abounds in picturesque sites, where villages rise on the side of olive-clad hills, and streams meander over beds of stone between vineyards and olive yards. These villages have each some special feature. . . . But one need not stir from Bordighera itself to find

picturesque houses and charming views. While the new town that has grown up down in the plain near the sea is not strikingly interesting, the old town on the cape is a model of a medieval city on a small scale, with its high walls, its steep and narrow streets, its tall houses, and its quaint gateways, one of them still bearing the cross of St. George, emblem of the Genoese Republic. . . . From the old town the prospect is splendid. . . . On a clear day, after snow has fallen on the high peaks of the Maritime Alps, one has the additional charm of a glimpse of Alpine scenery under a southern sky."

#### With the Heroes of the Lifeboat.

Mr. A. E. Fletcher, in the *Windsor*, sketches what he calls "A Danish Newlyn," the fishing township Skagen, the northern tip of Denmark. Although it is now accessible by rail, Mr. Fletcher does not anticipate it will lose its unconventional character. "The Skagen folk rather pride themselves" on being said to be "beyond the confines of civilization." He tells how the shifting sand-dunes have been secured by a grass called "marchalm," which holds the grains together, and in a few years forms a soil on which firs can grow. So "thousands of acres of barren sand have been converted into forest." He says:

"For the artist and man of letters this quaint seaboard parish is never likely to lose its charm. Not only has Nature here as a colorist done some of her best work, producing atmospheric effects



"TWO FISHERMEN," BY MICHAEL ANCHER.

of rare richness and variety, but she has peopled the place with as sturdy a race of men as ever braved the hurricane or gave inspiration to bards of heroic song. . . . As some 300 vessels pass the lightship off Skagen Point every day, and as near that lightship there is a very

dangerous reef, the services of the Skagen lifeboatmen are more often needed here than elsewhere on the Danish coast.

"Like our own delightful fishing village of Newlyn, on the Cornish coast, . . . Skagen and its wild surroundings have given inspiration to a



PETER SEVERIN KRØYER.—PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.

school of painters. Three of Denmark's most famous artists, Peter Severin Krøyer, Michael Peter Ancher, and his wife, have made Skagen their home; and other artists, not only from Denmark, but from Norway and Sweden, have chosen it from time to time as their headquarters. Krøyer is the most famous of this group. . . . Krøyer is now generally regarded as the head of the new school of Danish painters; that is to say, the school which has broken with the Eckersberg tradition which dominated Danish art."

Of Krøyer and Ancher, Mr. Fletcher says: "Both are strong and inspiring personalities, possessing the modesty of genius and the kindly characteristics which make them honored and beloved by the humble fisherfolk among whom they live."

Mr. Fletcher, whose paper is adorned by reproductions of the works of Krøyer and Ancher, closes with this fine remark:

"The more I study the works of Krøyer and Ancher,—the more I gaze upon the sturdy forms and look into the calm, beautiful, heroic faces they have grouped and painted,—the less I wonder why Christ should have chosen fishermen for His companions."



## THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

UNDER the title "Migrations of the Court," the reasons that induced Philip II. to select Madrid for the capital city of Spain are considered in a short historical paper by the Sr. Carlos Cambronero, in *Revista Contemporánea*, Madrid, March 30. The opinion usually accepted has been that the choice of Madrid was made by the king, as his settled judgment, after a careful examination of the suitableness of other places—Valladolid, Barcelona, Toledo, Sevilla, Burgos. That is not the view of the Sr. Cambronero. In his opinion, the removal of the court to Madrid was temporary in its purpose; and the king then, and for years afterwards, had not decided, or even considered much, the question whether Madrid should be his permanent capital.

## WHY MADRID WAS CHOSEN.

The reasons influencing Philip seem to have been of a personal character. His father, the Emperor Charles V., and Philip, too, liked Madrid. Both spent a considerable part of their lives there. A document in the municipal archives, in sixteenth-century writing, gives the years and parts of years during which Madrid was the royal residence between 1529 and 1547. The visits were numerous, and on four occasions the court remained an entire year. Perhaps there is a touch of satire in the Sr. Cambronero's remark, that father and son "needed to have very favorable inclinations toward it to remain in Madrid a whole year." Even so late as 1597,—the year before the death of Philip II.,—the question whether the city should be the king's permanent official residence seems to have been undecided.

The reason that had most to do with Philip's residence in Madrid is probably the one to which Cambronero gives the most weight. "One of the causes that undoubtedly contributed to the permanence of the court in Madrid was, without doubt, the purpose which Philip II. had of building the monastery of San Lorenzo in the Escorial; and it is understood that he had to reside in a neighboring place in order to inspect the work often—a thing that presented difficulties if the monarch were in Toledo, which was the city where he had at the time his official residence.

After the accession of Philip III., the court migrated to Valladolid. But that made trouble. In Madrid there were buildings and lodgings for officialdom, and the business of tradesmen had grown proportionately. In Valladolid, though the king and his immediate retinue had accommodation in the palace of the Duke of Lerma, there was not adequate lodging for the rest of the court and its followers. The king said they were hurling curses in Madrid because the court was

going away, and in Valladolid because it was quartering itself there. But Madrid wanted the return of the court at any cost, and the gracious consent of his majesty was obtained when the *corregidor* of the city offered, in the name of the citizens, 250,000 ducats, payable in ten years, with a sixth part of the city rentals.

## THE BRAINS OF WOMEN.

MR. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND writes, in the *Nineteenth Century*, upon "Woman's Brain." Mr. Sutherland points out that, as the result of recent investigations, it is proved that the average man has from 10 to 12 per cent. more brain-weight than the average woman; but, in proportion to the weight of her body, woman has 6 per cent. more brain than man has. Her average runs about .50 oz. of brain for every pound of weight in her body, while man, in proportion to his body, has only .47 oz. But smaller animals always have bigger brains in proportion than larger animals. A terrier has six times as much brain, in proportion to his weight, as a Newfoundland dog; and a baby has, in proportion to its weight, five times as much brain as its father. Mr. Sutherland mentions many curious methods of comparison, one of the oldest of which is to compare the weight of the brain to that of the thigh-bone. He himself has been making many experiments on the brains of fishes and birds, and he finds that in the case of fish the surface of the brain is in proportion to the length of the individual.

As we rise in the scale, the size of the brain grows less and less, depending on the size of the animal. But, on the whole, he says that "however or wherever we make the inquiry, it is always seen that when men and women are of equal height and equal weight, the men have something like 10 per cent. more brain than the women." The average brain of a man of genius is only 9.3 per cent. more than that of the ordinary individual; that is to say, the average woman is to the average man as the average man is to the man of genius, if the weight of brains were to settle it. Lest the average male should be inclined to vaunt himself unduly over his sisters, Mr. Sutherland tells him that "even if it should be demonstrated that the average woman, because she had 10 per cent. less brain-weight, had therefore 10 per cent. less intellectual capacity than the average man, it still has to be remembered that even then 90 per cent. of the women are the equals of 90 per cent. of the men; and this would seem to imply that the average man has to recognize about 40 per cent. of the women as being his superiors in intellect."

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE CENTURY.

MRS. AMELIA GERE MASON writes, in the August *Century*, of "The Decadence of Manners," and she is especially hard on the modern girl. With an apology to the many exceptions, she says:

"This typical girl of the day puts on mannish airs with mannish clothes, spices her talk with slang, not always of the choicest—tosses her pretty head in proud defiance as she puts down her parents, her elders, and her superiors; indeed, she admits no superiors, though this scion of equality does admit inferiors and snubs them without mercy,—pronounces a final opinion on subjects of which she does not know even the alphabet; shows neither respect for white hairs nor consideration for favors which she claims as a right, and calls all this 'swell,' or 'smart,' and a proper expression of her fashionable, or unfashionable, independence."

Mr. John Burroughs, the naturalist-poet, who was a member of the Harriman Expedition to the Northwest, describes his experiences in that party under the title "Summer Holidays in Alaskan Waters." A large part of his story is taken up with the island of Kadiak and the region thereabouts. The village of Kadiak is a place of 700 or 800 people, with only a sprinkling of Americans, and is, according to Mr. Burroughs, a most peaceful, rural, and Arcadia-like place. The winters are not very cold, seldom below zero, and the summers are not hot, rarely up to 80. Mr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and one of the most eminent men of the negro race in America to-day, writes on "The Montgomery Race Conference," recently held in Alabama. Mr. Washington thinks that this conference helps in large measure the "Silent South;" and he gives the conference much importance, because the white man of the South must, of course, be a very important factor in any settlement of the race problem. Mr. Washington feels that the Montgomery Conference has served a very useful purpose, and that it will lead to a very useful first-hand investigation of the negro's real condition.

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August is, like most of the popular illustrated magazines, very largely given over to fiction and lighter features appropriate to the midsummer season. In an essay on "English and American Elections," Mr. Sydney Brooks calls America the paradise of the political speaker. "The people in front of him are all of his way of thinking, and whatever he says 'goes.' He is never interrupted, or howled down, or forced to explain things, or dragged into an argument. He would be as surprised as the parson in his pulpit to have any of his statements questioned. In England things are far otherwise. If an English audience does not like a speaker or the manner of his speech, it tells him so at once; that saves a lot of time, and teaches a public man to respect his listeners."

### AN AFRICAN JOURNEY.

Capt. M. S. Welby contributes to the number an excellent travel sketch, "Among Central African Savages," descriptive of his experiences last year in the

vast expanse of unknown country lying between the Abyssinian capital and the White Nile. One of the strange sights he tells of is the giant tribe of Turkanas. After traveling through the wilderness, his party reached the edge of a forest, and found traces of camels and human beings. A little way in the wood they came across men of this tribe, who showed fear and curiosity rather than hostility. He describes them as men of prodigious size, many of them actually giants, with a mass of thick, carefully woven hair hanging over their broad shoulders, right down to the waist. They carried extraordinarily long spears, and were magnificent specimens of savage strength.

### SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *Scribner's* is the fiction number of that periodical, which comes annually in that month. There are short stories by Albert Bigelow Paine, James Raymond Perry, George Hibbard, and a very striking series of illustrations in color, giving midsummer sentiments, drawn by Henry McCarter. Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson begins the number with his story of a coyote, "Tito;" and besides this the only imaginative article of the number is Mr. Richard Harding Davis' "Pretoria in War Time." Mr. Davis writes of Pretoria as he saw it before its evacuation by the Boers, but after most of the important actions of the war. Mr. Davis' interest was, of course, challenged chiefly by the personality of Paul Krüger, whom he interviewed. He says that the Boer President is to-day the man of the greatest interest to all the world—"a man who, while he will probably rank as a statesman with Lincoln, Bismarck, and Gladstone, lives in the capital of his republic as simply as a village lawyer." Of President Krüger personally, Mr. Davis says: "The thing that impressed me first was that, in spite of his many years, his great frame and height gave you an impression of strength and power which was increased by the force he was able to put into his gestures. He gesticulated awkwardly, but with the vigor of a young man, throwing out his hand as if he were pitching a quoit, and opening his great fingers and clinching them again in a menacing fist with which he struck upon his knee. When he spoke he looked neither at the state secretary nor at me, but out into the street; and when he did look at one, his eyes held no expression, but were like those in a jade-idol. His whole face—chiefly, I think, because of the eyes—was like a heavy waxen mask. In speaking, his lips moved, and most violently, but every other feature of his face remained absolutely set. In his ears he wore little gold rings; and his eyes, which were red and seared with some disease, were protected from the light by great gold-rimmed spectacles of dark glass with wire screens."

### M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

IN the August *McClure's*, there are articles by Lieutenant-Commander Gillmore, describing his experiences as a captive among the Filipinos, and by J. D. Whelpley, telling of Russia's proposition to the United States to make an international wheat corner, which we have quoted in another department. A series of stories begins, "True Stories from the Under-World," by Josiah

Flynt and Francis Walton—men who have spent many years in studying the criminal classes by living among them. The first story is called "In the Matter of 'His Nibs,'" and gives a graphic conception of the way justice is meted out to criminals in New York when the criminal's victim has a pull. An unusual magazine feature is contributed by Mr. William D. Hulbert, in his "Pointers from a Porcupine Quill," and Mr. Dugmore, in illustrations from photographs of wild porcupines he has taken to explain Mr. Hulbert's text. The present prevailing taste for nature study will have no better food than such animal character sketches as Mr. Hulbert's. The remainder of the magazine is taken up with short stories, and with the Rev. John Watson's "The Life of the Master," which has reached the period in Christ's life of the warning to the rich and the home at Bethany.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the August *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. John Brisben Walker heads his arraignment of England with the title, "The Republic of the United States of Great Britain." He quotes Victor Hugo's prophecy that "England, the oligarchy, will perish by violence as Venice died; England, the people, is immortal." He says that the thinkers of the world who most admire the English people have watched eagerly the fight in South Africa, in the hope that the beginning of Victor Hugo's prediction was at hand. Mr. Walker thinks it is only a question of time when England will take a republican form of government, and that it will probably be a great shock, arising, perhaps, from some international complication, which will bring about the change. Mr. Walker contends that Great Britain has no more right to be in power in India than she has to be in power in Japan, and that if she were not in India that country would work out its salvation as Japan is doing. He believes that the fight of the Boers was, perhaps unconsciously, for two great republics that are certain to come—the republic of the United South African States and the republic of the United States of Great Britain.

#### IS THIS THE LAST PARIS EXPOSITION?

The August number of the *Cosmopolitan* opens with an article by Mr. Stead on the Paris Exposition, in which he says that, strange as it may seem, the exposition is much more popular with visitors than with Parisians. It is now quite possible that this may be the last world's show held in Paris. England began the series of international expositions in 1851; but since then Paris, as the world capital, has been regarded as the natural site of all such world's fairs. Now, however, in the opinion of many Parisians, it is time for other countries to undertake the duty. So general is this feeling, that there are some who attribute the defeat of the Republicans by the Nationalists at the recent municipal elections in no small measure to the unpopularity of the Exposition. A very shrewd and dispassionate observer, whose position as the conductor of a widely circulated review brings him into close touch with every shade of political and social opinion, has given it as his opinion that there will be no more expositions in Paris. This writer, whom Mr. Stead quotes at length, thinks that the effect of the exhibitions on Paris are by no means wholesome. The exposition time is nothing more than a prolonged *fête*, in which every one is more or less given up to pleasure-seeking; and

this is not conducive to health, by any means, when taken in such large doses.

#### WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Frank R. Roberson, in his article "With Boer and Briton," gives an inside view of the fighting camps and the fighting leaders of both sides in South Africa. He says the conclusion of the war will be the starting-point of new enterprises and enormous developments of trade and commerce all over the world with South Africa, from the Zambesi to the Cape. "It behooves the United States not to be left behind in the general competition for the good things which this country has to offer. The prevailing feeling in South Africa is that the war has been a godsend. It has given the British army an experience it could not otherwise have attained. It has taught the Boer much, enlarged his horizon, and will eventually lessen his hatred of the individual Englishman and increase his own comforts and liberties."

#### LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *Lippincott's* begins, as usual, with a complete novel—"The Sign of the Seven Sins," by Mr. William Le Queux. A chapter from Virginia T. Peacock's forthcoming volume, "Belles of America," is printed, giving a sketch of the life of Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr, and the great favorite of that curious man. From the time Theodosia Burr reached her fourteenth year she had her place at the head of her father's household, and was his inseparable companion, "her playful wit illuminating his powers of relaxation; her steadfast courage and strength, her very presence, constituting the most powerful bulwark of his defense in the darkest hours of his life."

One of the last pieces of work of the late Stephen Crane is printed in this number of Lippincott's, in the series which that writer was contributing on "Great Battles of the World." Crane calls this "A Swede's Campaign in Germany"—the invasion of the Teutonic territory by Gustavus Adolphus in 1630. There is a short story by E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," and other contributions of fiction and verse.

#### OUTING.

IN the August *Outing*, Mr. Duffield Osborne undertakes a serious task in attempting to give a prescription for "A Common-Sense Swimming Lesson" that will be appropriate for a timid, nervous woman or a delicate child. Mr. Osborne boldly says that the accepted methods of teaching swimming, by taking the pupil into water three feet or more deep and explaining the motions of the breast-stroke, are entirely wrong. He assumes that the desirable thing is to get the pupil to attain the instinctive, natural mode of swimming, which nearly all animals have. He argues that this instinctive motion of animals in water is to kick out the legs alternately and paddle with the arms; in other words, the "dog-fashion" swimming, which one can see practised wherever boys get a holiday near the water in the summer-time. "Take your pupil, then," he says, "in about three and a half or four feet of water; impress upon her the fact that almost any motion of hands and feet will keep her mouth above water; then show her the 'dog-fashion' movement, and see that she understands it as far as the action of her hands is concerned. Tell her all she needs to do with her feet



is to kick them out slowly and alternately. You will be surprised to find how readily she takes to it. Now, promise her that you will not let her go under, and hook one finger in her belt behind; then tell her to strike out slowly, as directed." Mr. Osborne contends that every one ought to know how to swim, and that it is easy to teach any one by this method.

#### THE HOUSE-BOAT FOR AMERICANS.

Mr. Charles Ledyard Norton writes on "The Practical House-boat," and advocates that method of recreation as highly appropriate to American uses as well as to the English. He says it is possible to build a one-storied structure twelve feet by thirty, and, say, seven or eight feet high, for about \$300. This may be floated on anything from pine logs, at \$2.50 apiece, or empty oil-barrels, up to a handsome vessel. With such an aquatic edifice the St. Lawrence and the Shrewsbury rivers in summer, and the narrow bays and inlets of Florida in winter, can be navigated with great safety and pleasure; and Mr. Norton highly commends this way of taking a vacation for those who care for the water, and who do not wish to spend a great deal of money. He says that no less than eighteen persons can live comfortably on a house-boat of moderate proportions. There are many features in this number of *Outing* appealing especially to sportsmen, and nearly all of them are very handsomely illustrated. One of the most striking contributions is Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor's description of "Racing for the Kata," in which he describes the sports of the Tibetans.

#### MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

MUNSEY'S for August opens with a very comprehensive and beautifully illustrated article, "His Majesty the Thoroughbred," by Harry P. Mawson, in which the story of the racing horse is told from the time he is foaled until he is a champion. The American thoroughbred horse has been in development about four hundred years, since his remote ancestor was brought to the New World by the early settlers in Virginia. The South has, indeed, always been the real home of the race-horse, though it was in the North that racing first became a business. Mr. Mawson warns us against the error of calling the American trotter a thoroughbred. That title applies properly only to the running horse. The trotter can be "standard bred," but no more. The best trotters have, however, a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood in their veins. Mr. Mawson says that on the stock-farms of California, Montana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, where the champion race-horses are produced, it is necessary to spend \$125 for the actual expenses of a colt's first year. This does not take into consideration interest on the investment, insurance, and the many serious losses. The stock-raiser has to sell his colt at a year old for \$500 in order to make a profit. About one in ten of the well-bred yearlings develops into a race-horse, so that the people who pay the \$500 do not average up very well. Mr. Mawson tells us that the famous racing men of America, August Belmont, William C. Whitney, the Messrs. Keene, and Pierre Lorillard, spend from \$50,000 to \$75,000 each per year to gratify their love for thoroughbreds, and that their compensation comes chiefly in satisfying their ambition to win races with thoroughbreds raised on their own stock-farms, and to maintain a high standard of the sport in this country.

#### HOW TRAIN SCHEDULES ARE MADE.

Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, the railway engineer-novelist, explains the complicated mysteries of "Running a Train." He says that days and weeks before a new train is put on the schedule the general and division superintendents strain their minds in devising ways and means to get the new train over the road in the time demanded without disrupting the existing harmony. It is absolutely impossible for the human brain to successfully cope with the tangled mess of trains, stations, and times, and the general superintendent and his people have recourse to mechanical aid.

"A board is prepared with a set of parallel lines drawn vertically across it. Each line represents a station on the road. Another set of lines cross the first at right angles. Each of these represents a minute in the twenty-four-hour day; therefore, there are 1,440 of them. At the intersection of the lines, holes are made to receive pins with colored heads, each color representing a certain train.

"Now, let us suppose that train No. 1 leaves New York at 1.05 A.M. The pin whose color represents that train is inserted in the hole where the 1.05 A.M. line crosses the New York line, and a thread of the same color is hitched to it. It is now a very simple matter to go on putting pins in the station-holes where the train's time-line intersects the station-line. By carrying the thread along with the pins, the train's diagonal course across the board is easily followed."

#### THE JEWISH COLONY IN NEW YORK.

Katherine Hoffman, in her descriptive article on the New York Ghetto, gives a good picture of "Little Russia," on the lower east side of New York, where most of the immigrant Hebrews have settled. This community leads the orthodox Jewish life, their domestic affairs being almost as largely determined by the Hebraic law as are their public ceremonials. The writer says that it is only among the first generation that the peculiarly Jewish customs prevail. Children born in this country generally adopt its conventional ways; the youths shave, girls wear hats, and year by year there is less to mark the children of the Ghetto from the sons and daughters of the world beyond the Ghetto.

#### THE PORTO RICAN AS A CITIZEN.

Gen. Roy Stone, in his article on "Porto Rico and Its Future," attempts to do away with the idea in America that the Porto Rican is almost savage. He believes that while inferior to the average American in energy and education, the islander is our superior in courtesy and hospitality; that he makes an excellent soldier and a good laborer, and that he will in time be a very creditable American citizen.

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* is more than usually varied, ingenious, and striking in its illustration of the lighter features appropriate for vacation time. An excellent piece of nature study is Alaric Stone's "My Summer with Some Chipmunks." "A Girl College Graduate" collects some very amusing stories of "College Girls' Larks and Pranks," which show that in ingenuity and daring the softer sex is but little behind the college boy when it comes to having fun. Mr. Samuel S. Kingdon tells of "The Haunted Houses of New England," and Mrs. Hermann Kotzschmar gives,



with very pretty sentiment, "The Story of a Song"—Schubert's "My Lady Sleeps." In his series of articles "A Missionary in the Great West," Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady gives an impressive idea of the hardships that the Western bishops have to endure. He says the Western dioceses are bishop-killers at best. "No, that is unjust; it is the Church herself which kills her bishops. She puts them in positions where their facilities are taxed to the utmost. Naturally, she gives them rank, position, a bare living; and then loads upon their shoulders, if they be men, as they always are, who see the opportunities, grasp the responsibilities, and endeavor to fulfill the obligations of their positions, burdens too heavy for any mortal man to bear. She provides them with little money—a mere pittance, indeed, in comparison with their needs; gives them a few men, not always those that are best suited to effectually advance the work, and expects them to go forward."

#### HOW COLLEGE GIRLS EARN THEIR EXPENSES.

A graduate of Cornell University tells many ways by which a girl can work her way through college. Some of these ways are by teaching dancing and piano-playing, working for the university in the general and department libraries or the telephone office, playing the gymnasium piano, singing in the university choir, caring for laboratory apparatus, doing clerical work for professors and the university authorities, and answering the night-bells in the dormitories. There are free scholarships and valuable prizes for apt pupils; and among many other forms of employment this writer cites hair-dressing, conducting an agency for ladies' clothes, selling letter-paper, gloves, etc., and cleaning and mending. Then some clever verse-makers make part of their expenses by writing advertisements; others, with the artistic sense, sell cover designs; and, in short, it seems that there is scarcely a thing a woman can do which is not now considered appropriate and effective in helping a girl to go through college.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY, of Yale, opens the *Atlantic Monthly* for August with an article on "Political Education." He notes the growing demand on our schools and colleges for a fuller political education, in consequence of the danger of the constant pressure toward specialized training in its sacrifice of the general basis of higher education. He recognizes the high importance of training for citizenship, but he calls special attention to the danger of mistakes as to the particular kind of training which will really secure the result we desire. In the first place, he contends that true political education is not by any means a study of facts about civil government. "A man might possess a vast knowledge with regard to the workings of our social and political machinery and yet be absolutely untrained in those things which make a good citizen." In short, President Hadley contends that it is character and an enlightened public opinion which make good government possible, and not by any means a special knowledge of the science of civics.

#### SUBMARINE TRIANGULATION.

Mr. Sylvester Baxter gives a very interesting explanation of a new system of submarine signaling—a modern method by which a vessel entering a harbor in driving storms or puzzling fogs is able to determine her

position by acoustic triangulation. The system has been elaborated by Mr. Arthur J. Mundy, of Boston. By this system a bell is rung by electrical communications under water, from the vessel which desires to determine its exact position. By a formula easy of application for even the most unlettered mariners, the vessel's position is reckoned by observing sound-signals transmitted from stations erected off the entrance of the harbor, on just the same principle that surveyors are enabled to fix very definitely the location of any point where they may chance to be by determining its relation to the position of three other points in sight whose location is known with exactness.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Rollin L. Hartt describes "The Iowans," the agriculturist inhabitants of a State without cities—a State that will build a \$3,000,000 State capital and not steal a penny; a State absolutely free of debt; a State which Mr. Hartt puts in three words: corn, cow, and hog;—just as Scotland was put in five words: Scott, Burns, heather, whiskey, and religion. Mr. Frederic Bancroft, the historian, writing on "Some Radicals as Statesmen," estimates in historical perspective the figures of Chase, Sumner, Adams, and Stevens. We have reviewed in another department Prof. Mark B. Dunnell's article on "Our Rights in China."

#### THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month," we have dealt with Mr. Williams C. Fox's paper on "Our Relations with Germany," and with the articles on "Kiaochou: A German Colonial Experiment," and "Chinese Civilization: The Ideal and the Actual," by Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., and Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, respectively, appearing in the July number of the *Forum*.

#### THE SINGLE TAX IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

One of the most interesting articles in this number is contributed by Mr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Liverpool Municipal Council, on the subject of "Social Reform and the General Election." In Mr. Burke's opinion, the approaching general election in England, but for the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the South African republics, would have been fought on the question of the taxation of land values. The prominence of this question in British politics at the present time is rather difficult to explain, but Mr. Burke shows that the single tax is regarded by large numbers of the British working classes as the root of the whole movement for social reform. As Mr. Burke puts it: "The strength of the movement so far has laid in the growing needs of the large towns, the growth of taxation, the serious problem of housing the working classes, the provision of open spaces, etc.—matters to which it is very difficult to give a partisan twist. At the same time it is beyond dispute that the Liberal party is much more advanced on this question than its opponents, who are hampered by the great landowners—Tories for the most part; and there is no doubt that the Liberals would have made it their battle-cry but for the turn events have taken in South Africa." Mr. Burke states the main causes for the interest taken in the land question, which has come to be regarded as a great moral movement rather than a political one, as "(1) the gradual decrease in the acreage under cultivation; (2)

the crowding of the great cities, with the inevitable casual labor and the concomitant evil of drink; and (3) the bad housing of the poor, which is the certain result of our present unsatisfactory land system."

#### AMERICAN SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The Hon. Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, writes an able defense of the shipping subsidy bill, concluding as follows: "The probability of the enactment of the shipping subsidy bill lies in these facts: (1) that the growth of manufactures and agriculture have given to ocean transportation a position in the minds of the people hitherto held almost exclusively by railroad problems; (2) that industrial conditions insure its success; and (3) that the bill itself is the result of more thorough investigation than the subject has ever before demanded and received."

#### HISTORY OF THE PASSION PLAY.

Dr. Hans Devrient contributes an interesting historical study of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. It seems that the Passion Play was furnished to the people of Oberammergau by the clergy of the Imperial monastery of Ettal. The play originated at Augsburg, from which city an old commercial highway led over the mountains to Innsbruck and Venice. Oberammergau acquired the text of the present play, preserved in a manuscript of 1662. Dr. Devrient thinks that the Oberammergau play may be accepted as a type embodying the salient features of all the sacred dramas of medieval times. In Dr. Devrient's opinion, the performances at Oberammergau are chiefly notable for their simplicity and sincerity of purpose. "Indeed, wherever an effort has been made to instruct these good people in the technique of acting the charm has been broken, and the insufficiency of the achievement has become painfully evident."

#### A SUGGESTION TOWARD FIRE PROTECTION.

"Lessons of the \$175,000,000 Ash Heap" is the subject of an article by Mr. William J. Boies, who undertakes to show that a stand-pipe system of forcing water to the top of tall buildings would save millions of dollars every year, now lost through destruction by fire in our great cities. Mr. Boies describes the proposed system as follows: "The stand-pipe service is very simple, consisting of little more than two fair-sized iron pipes connected with the water system and extending from the cellar to the roof of a tall building. The pipes are penetrated at the curb by two openings affording nozzle connection with a fire-engine in the street; so that, when the firemen arrive, they have merely to run the hose a distance of fifteen or twenty feet from the engine to the stand-pipe, send a few men to the roof to handle the equipment there, turn on the pressure, and begin the work of extinguishing. This service might be supplemented, in the case of very large buildings, by stationary engines and independent pumping plants, which could be utilized in emergencies."

#### THE ALLEGED INCREASE IN CRIME.

Prof. Roland P. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania, attempts an answer to the question, "Is Crime Increasing?" After a careful study of the figures on which are based most of the current statements to the effect that crime in the United States is on the increase, Professor Falkner has reached the conclusion that "crime in the broadest sense, including all

offenses punished by law, has probably increased slightly in the last twenty-five years. On the other hand, crime in its deeper moral sense, as we are apt to picture it, has decreased. Changes in our environment, not changes in our moral standards, have multiplied minor offenses. The increase of crime which our modern life reveals is thus a social and not a moral phenomenon."

#### OUR NATIONAL EXPANSION.

In the first of a series of papers on "The United States as a World Power," Mr. Charles A. Conant states the economic and political problem before this country as "to attain the greatest producing capacity by the efficiency of competitive machinery and labor, while on the political side it is to keep open the opportunity for the free play of this competitive power in the world's markets." The controlling element of the economic problem Mr. Conant finds to be the increased severity of competition, due to a combination of such factors as the division of labor, the development of machinery, the growth of capital, and the revolution in the means of transportation.

Capt. Ferdinand L. Clarke, under the title of "Hawaii's Real Story," relates the history of the islands from the landing of American missionaries to the present time.

#### UNCLE SAM AS A PAYMASTER.

To the question, "Does Government Service Pay?" Mr. A. Maurice Low gives a twofold answer. He says: "It pays the beginner very well, and the man of experience indifferently. Curiously enough, it is the only business or profession offering no incentive to excel. In fact, the clerk of mediocre abilities, who is just able to perform his duty, is better off than the one who exhibits talents of a marked order and is eager to gain promotion." Thus a clerk who receives an appointment worth \$1,000 a year gets about twice as much as he would receive in other employment, while a bureau chief may be a man of various abilities, receiving a salary of \$2,500 to \$3,000, very much less than he would get in other employment.

Mr. Henry Litchfield West reviews "American Outdoor Literature" from the critical point of view.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted at some length from Mr. Poultney Bigelow's paper on "Missions and Missionaries in China," in the July number of the *North American*. We have also quoted from the article entitled "Mutual Helpfulness Between China and the United States," contributed by his Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister to this country.

In a paper on "The Struggle for Reform," Mr. Charles Johnston, who for many years has made a special study of affairs in the far East, describes the various internal forces that have recently worked in the direction of revolution in China.

#### "IMPERIALISM" IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor gives "A Republican View of the Presidential Campaign." General Grosvenor replies to Mr. Bryan's charges of imperialism brought against the McKinley Administration by recalling the fact that when the Paris Treaty was before the United States Senate for ratification Mr. Bryan used his personal influence with Democratic Senators to secure its ratification. "At the door of the present Populist candidate

for President, William J. Bryan, lies more of the sin, if it be a sin; more of the honor, if it be an honor; more of the glory, if it be a glory,—of having secured the ratification of the Treaty of Paris and the assimilation of the Philippines and Porto Rico into the property and territory of the United States than lies at the door of any other one living man."

#### OUR SHIPPING ON THE PACIFIC.

In an article on "Ocean Transportation to Eastern Asia," the Hon. Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, states that during 1899 there were only 185 clearances of merchant steamships for all of Asia, of which only 24 were American. For more than a year complaint has been made all along the Pacific Coast that there is a lack of tonnage to carry cargoes of cotton, flour, and lumber to China and Japan, and that in consequence our exports have been handicapped by heavy freight charges. Our exports and imports to and from China and Japan alone were valued at \$70,000,000. The carrying of this trade, as indicated by the report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was valued at about \$8,000,000.

#### PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

Dr. Albert Calmette, writing on "The Plague at Oporto," names as a result of his experiences there certain precautions which should be taken if a case of plague should appear in an infected country. "First of all, we know that the disease is principally propagated by rats and mice; we also know, thanks to the labors of Dr. Simond and Dr. Hankin, that the transmission of the plague from rats to human beings is most often effected by the agency of fleas. These little insects abandon rats after death, to go either on other rats or on human beings; and they equally transport the infectious agent from animal to animal, and from person to person. One must, therefore, prevent, as far as possible, the importation of contaminated rats and mice; and this is the first condition to fulfill." Dr. Calmette also recommends that the Government should enforce the destruction by the navigation companies of rats in their vessels, and should require the owners of large storehouses, especially those in which grain and cotton are deposited, to make every effort to free their buildings from these vermin. If a case of plague should appear, in spite of all these precautions, a beginning should be made by isolating the patient in some place where mosquitoes, flies, and other human parasites have no access. All persons who, by their present or past relations with the patient, have been exposed to the plague should be vaccinated by the anti-plague serum. Dr. Calmette is confident that these measures would immediately arrest the disease.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Writing on "The Settlement in South Africa After the War," Mr. S. C. Cronwright-Schreiner suggests three lines of action for Great Britain, following the conclusion of peace: "(1) Take complete control of the external relations of the republics. (2) Fix a clear five years' retrospective franchise for both states, and place the Dutch and English languages on an equality. (3) Insist upon disarmament as to big guns and forts. Rifles should not be touched, and sufficient cannon (of size and number to be fixed) should be allowed to quell the native risings." Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner believes that the South Africans are capable of managing their

own affairs, and that Great Britain should attempt no more than to place a British resident at each capital. The native question he puts aside for the moment as too large and important to be cursorily treated of now.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Some notes on Spencer, Buckle, and Comte, by Léon Gambetta, are published, with an introductory essay on "Gambetta's Methods of Study," by Joseph Reinach, his former private secretary. Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine contributes an appreciative study of Lord Playfair. Mr. Chandler Hale describes the various routes projected for cable lines to the Philippines. Mr. M. J. Mulhall, the expert statistician, gives a forecast of the twelfth census; Miss Henrietta C. Wright contributes a paper on "State Care of Dependent Children," and Prof. Cesare Lombroso writes on "The Ultimate Triumph of the Boers."

#### THE ARENA.

IN another department we have quoted from Dr. Edwin Maxey's article on "The Referendum in America," in the July *Arena*.

In the same number are two articles on "The Concentration of Commerce"—Mr. Edward Godwin Johns dealing with "Overcapitalized Industrial Corporations," and Mr. Duncan MacArthur with "Coöperative Business *versus* Trusts." Mr. Johns discusses some of the evils resulting from the craze for fictitious capitalization which swept through Wall Street about a year ago. He says: "It is, of course, not beyond the range of possibility that some of these new corporations will be successful. There may, in fact, be at least one of them that will prove to be a second edition of the Standard Oil Company. There are, however, no indications at the moment of such long-sustained financial prosperity. At any event, the originators of the companies will have to be replaced by more conservative persons before such a result can be accomplished." Mr. Johns makes the sweeping statement that "no new wealth was created, no new enterprises started, that might benefit the country at large." He admits the possibility that there may be economies in operating that may tend ultimately to reduce the cost of production of certain commodities, but he shows that even this result will not prove beneficial to the holders of the unnecessary issues of common stock. Mr. MacArthur, in considering the question of what is to become of the people who sooner or later will be thrown out of employment by the present tendency toward concentration of industries, answers that these people must betake themselves to agriculture—"man's original and most natural occupation."

#### POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. Boyd Winchester, writing on "The House and the Election of Senators," while he admits that in many States the election of Senators has become a popular election, since the legislature merely registers and formally completes the choice already made by the people, still insists that the *form* of election by the State Legislature should be preserved. "To take from the legislatures the choice of Senators would at once after fundamentally the relation of the States to the federal Union; it would deprive the States, as such, in their political capacity, of their legal representation in the Senate, and it would destroy the check a majority of the States have



upon the legislative powers of a majority of the whole people. Complicated as this check is, it both recognizes and preserves the residuary sovereignty of the States."

#### CHINESE MIGRATION.

Mr. J. M. Scanland raises the question, "Will the Chinese Migrate?" Mr. Scanland seems to be of the opinion that our exclusion law would avail little as a check to such an immigration of Chinese to this country as might take place as a result of the coming dissolution of the Chinese Empire. Capital demands cheap labor, and the Chinese will continue to come, irrespective of law and the probable effects of their increasing number. Mr. Scanland is undoubtedly right in the supposition that such a people, if they emigrate in any considerable numbers, will ultimately have a remarkable industrial and political influence on any country in which they settle.

#### THE STATESMANSHIP OF JOHN ADAMS.

The Rev. E. P. Powell contributes a scholarly paper on John Adams, "New England's First President." Mr. Powell contends that Adams has been much maligned by historians, who have attributed to him in large measure the break-up of the Federalist party. As between Hamilton and Adams, Mr. Powell is inclined to give much more credit for the disintegration of the Federalist party to the former statesman.

#### HOW THE JAPANESE MANAGE THEIR RAILROADS.

Mr. Keikichi Abe writes on "Railroad Control in Japan." In Japan, says this writer, a railroad, like a bank, is considered a pseudo-public enterprise. "Since a railroad is a natural monopoly, governed by the law of increasing return, it should be made subject to public inspection and supervision." Just as railroads, like the post-office system, are becoming more indispensable to civilization, and as the function of the railroad is becoming more and more public in character, so the Japanese regard it as properly a subject of public control.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Justin S. Kirreh writes on "Turkey and the United States;" Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis contributes a hopeful paper on "The United States in Cuba;" the Rev. Charles Caverno argues for "The Non-Existence of the Devil;" Miss Katherine Louise Smith gives an interesting account of "Benevolent Loan Associations;" Mr. Henry W. Hetzel writes on "Manual Training in Mental Development;" Mr. Arthur H. Holmes on "Pernicious Maxims and Ideas;" Mr. J. Albert Stowe on "Restitution to Victims of Crime," and Mr. H. Harrell on "Women as Criminals."

#### GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE principal article in *Gunton's* for July is an editorial review of "Mr. Bryan's Proclamation"—i.e., his article in the June number of the *North American Review*, which was noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July.

The Hon. Joseph H. Walker writes an incisive and scathing arraignment of our national currency legislation. Mr. Walker says, in conclusion: "The crisis that arose in 1894 is as sure to come again, so that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Belmont, or their like, must come to the front to relieve it, as that like causes produce like

effects, or that history repeats itself. In the future as in the past, only the patriotic and voluntary action of bankers and brokers will maintain parity with gold under existing laws. It will not be maintained by the natural action of our financial and banking system until our laws are made to conform to the natural laws of finance and banking, as do those of France, Germany, and other countries."

Mr. Richard McCann contributes a study of "The Boers in History" from a decidedly anti-Boer point of view. Mr. McCann declares that "the Transvaal belongs to England by every right recognized by civilization, and there is no sense in which the Boers can properly be compared with the American colonies in 1776. There is no likeness between democracy and oligarchy."

President A. C. Millar, of Hendrix College, writes on the relation of Church and State to education. He takes the position that the State University should not prevent the establishment of a denominational university at the head of each denominational system. The National University at Washington should be organized to be the complement and supplement of all.

Mr. Moulton Emery contributes the second in a series of four articles analyzing the racial origins and composition of the people of the United States.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE have dealt elsewhere with Mr. Henry Norman's article on "Our Vacillation in China," with Colonel Stopford's paper on "Soldier Settlers in South Africa," and with Mr. Lyttelton Gell's demand for "Administrative Reform in the Public Services," all appearing in the *Nineteenth Century* for July. Among the "Leading Articles" will also be found Mrs. Barnett's amusing paper on "Town Children in the Country."

#### IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER-MARK.

Mr. Francis Galton has a very interesting article on "Identification Offices in India and Egypt," which deals with the use of thumb-marks to identify natives. In India all pensioners, whether civil or military, are required to make a print with the fingers to avoid impersonation after decease. A similar use of thumbprints is made in the law courts, and in the survey and medical departments, in order to prevent the reemployment of men who have been discharged for misconduct. Mr. Galton says that the chances against a mistake in the identification of a man by such means are a hundred millions to one.

"The identification office at Cairo has already produced excellent effects. False names have ceased to be a protection. Habitual criminals can no longer avail themselves of the lenient sentences passed on first offenders. Innocent men have been saved from being mistaken for guilty ones. Released criminals, still legally under police supervision, but who have escaped from it, are certain to be recognized whenever they become suspected and the office is consulted. Lastly, the administration of prisons in Egypt being still subject to government irregularities, it has happened that a prisoner sentenced to a long term has actually been set free instead of another man who bore the same name and was sentenced to a short term, and the latter has regained his rights solely owing to the intervention of the identification office."



## THE LOSS ON THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., explains "Why Six-penny Telegrams Do Not Pay." In the year ending March 31, 1890, the net result of the British telegraph administration was a loss of \$1,105,000. Mr. Heaton says that in the management of the telegraph office business principles are persistently ignored; hence the loss, in spite of the yearly increase in the gross returns. As an instance of the unbusinesslike methods of the telegraph department, he mentions the practice of charging capital expenditure on buildings, etc., against current revenue. The concession of free "service" telegrams to the railway companies should also be done away with.

## RURAL IRELAND.

Mr. Michael MacDonagh contributes a chatty article entitled "In the Byways of Rural Ireland." Ireland, he thinks, is as much Ireland as ever in spite of the outward assimilation of English habits. The reading of the Irish peasant is, however, becoming more and more English every day. Mr. MacDonagh says:

"I have been amazed during recent visits to Ireland at the display of London penny-weekly publications, such as *Tid-Bits*, *Answers*, *Home Chat*, *Pearson's Weekly*, *Woman's Life*, in the news-agents' shops, in even the remote towns of Ireland; while Dublin publications of a somewhat similar kind, but supplying Irish verses, stories, and historical sketches, such as *The Shamrock*, *The Emerald*, and *Irish Bits*, were difficult to obtain. I have seen the counters of news-agents in such towns as Waterford, Limerick, Tralee, Kilkenny, Galway—each feeding large agricultural districts—piled thickly with as varied a collection of these London weekly journals as the counters of news-agents in Lambeth and Islington, or any other populous district of the metropolis in which these publications are produced."

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann writes on "The National Gallery in 1900 and Its Present Arrangements." He mentions a number of reforms and improvements which are being carried out. Among these is the removal of the hand-rail, which has, however, so far only been carried out in the foreign section. In regard to the question of protection from fire, Mr. Spielmann says:

"This danger of fire is very real; yet should we awake one morning to find the gallery gutted and the collection destroyed, no blame whatever could we attach to the trustees. The whole responsibility would lie on the treasury, which has uniformly turned a deaf ear to the repeated appeals and remonstrances of the board. Within the past ten years, no fewer than four such warnings have gone forth from Trafalgar Square, and have been treated with the same indifference as that displayed towards kindred representations in the press."

## JUVENILE CRIME.

The Rev. A. W. Drew has a paper on "Hooliganism and Juvenile Crime," in which he says that the only means of dealing with truancy in its earlier stages is to remove the culprit to a special school for dealing with such cases, and to make that school of such a character as to effectually deter any boy who has been there from ever returning to it. He says:

"The truant-schools are made far too comfortable and far too jolly to be of any real use; and many boys,

as they have told me, prefer to be there rather than at their ordinary day-schools. Who wonders at this when a truant-school is now framed on the exact model of one of our very best industrial schools—suitable, indeed, and necessary for such establishments, but not for the cure of truants. What the truant hates is, as has been already stated, having to do school-work morning and afternoon; and yet in this the truant-school plays into his hands, for there he only has to do school-work for half the day, and for the other half he goes into the carpenter's, the shoemaker's, or the tailor's shop, where he enjoys himself thoroughly. I consider, therefore, that all industrial work of the above kind is not only out of place in a truant-school, but is positively mischievous there, as directly tending to defeat the object of such a school by making many boys prefer it to an ordinary day-school."

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for July is a good average number. We have dealt elsewhere with Mr. Demetrius Boulger's article on the "Scramble for China," and Mr. Arthur Sowerby's paper on "The Crisis in China."

## FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Augustine Birrell reviews Mr. Fisher's book on "Finland and the Czars." He says that the whole trouble has arisen in obedience to the idea of Panslavism:

"We have our idea—the Anglo-Saxon idea. Russia has hers—the Pan-Slavonic idea. One Russia, one faith, one law, one tongue, one army. Shall a miserable Finland and her paper constitution stand between Russia and her unity? 'Are we not to be allowed'—cries the procurator of the Holy Synod—'by suspending the privileges of Finland to unify the Russian army? . . .' Interference, of course, is out of the question. Who is there to interfere? Odd things are happening everywhere. It is best not to think of what is going on in Schleswig-Holstein at the present moment in obedience to another idea—the great Germanic idea. Why be Danes?—become Germans! Why be Finns?—become Russians! Why be Dutch in South Africa?—become English! Russia, Germany, England—these are great names; they palpitate with great ideas; they have vast destinies before them and millions of armed men in their pay, all awaiting armageddon. How absurd to be a Finn! What is the Finnish idea?"

## AGAINST MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Lord Avebury has an article on "Municipal Trading," in which he points out some of the disadvantages which are likely to accrue from the widespread adoption of the principle. The following are the heads of his objections:

- "1. The enormous increase of debt which such a policy will involve;
  - "2. The check to industrial progress;
  - "3. The demand on the time of municipal counselors, which will:
- "(1.) Preclude the devotion of sufficient consideration to real municipal problems;
  - "(2.) Prevent men who have any business or profession of their own from entering municipal life;
  - "4. The undesirability of involving governments and

municipalities more than can be helped in labor questions;

"5. The fact that the interference with natural laws in some important cases has the effect of defeating the very object aimed at;

"6. The risk, not to say certainty, of loss."

#### THE HAUNTED CRIMEA.

Mrs. Mènie Muriel Norman has a very brilliant paper describing her travels in southern Russia last November. She has been over the battle-fields of the Crimea, and here are some of her reflections:

"We are not enemies now, ourselves and Russia. There was a treaty of Paris, after Sebastopol fell, after death and victory had reduced us to the kernel of an army and—the other results—benefits forgot (or were they ever received?) are difficult to specify. Many times since then the regret has been general and open that we did not let Russia sweep the Turk before her as with a flail, and scatter him over the less choice parts of Asia, even as chaff at a winnowing. Ah, but if we had, Russia would have got to Batum, to Merv, to the frontier of India; she would have established her armies, her Cossacks, and her outposts—*just where she has established them!*"

#### ATHLETICISM IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. H. J. Spenser has a severely critical article on "The Athletic Master in Public Schools." He traces the career of the athletic master from his entry of the public school as pupil to his reentry as teacher. The athletic master seldom or never takes any interest in scholastic affairs, and as a result he impresses the minds of his charges at their most impressionable age with a false idea of the relative importance of study and sport.

"Of all men, he is least capable of inspiring a right attitude toward work, or of enforcing the incidents of a routine. Of professional zeal he is entirely destitute; he has no sense of the dignity of his profession, and his work is characterized by a loud voice and perfunctory manner."

#### RUSKIN AND CARLYLE.

Mr. R. Warwick Bond has an interesting article on "Ruskin: Man and Prophet," in which he makes the following comparison between Ruskin's style and Carlyle's:

"To read Carlyle is like leaping from crag to crag beneath a stormy sky, amid the roar of swollen torrents and the frequent burst of thunder, with rarely a bit of heather or moss or the slender grace of a harebell to redeem the wildness of the place. The smooth, beautiful, almost euphuistic style of Ruskin leads us along more level ground, refreshed by springing fountains, shaded by graceful trees, and not uncheered by the light of laughing flowers; but near us still rise the steep, strong mountains that are like God's righteousness; and in our ears resounds, distant perhaps but ever present, the moan of the laboring, the uncomfortable sea."

#### MUSIC HALLS.

Mr. Andrew Wilson writes pleasantly about music halls and their attractions. He thinks their popularity is largely due to the allowance of smoking, and to the variety of the entertainment.

"To the masses, the night spent there is a form of agreeable *siesta*. They can smoke, and, what is more, they may have their beer or other liquors, although in

certain cases, in which licenses have been refused, the music halls are apparently just as successful as where drink is sold. A second reason for the popularity of the halls is found in the fact that there is a very large proportion of the population that will not sit out a play. The theater does not appeal to them in the way in which the free and easy atmosphere of the music halls attracts. In the music hall 'the man in the street' can enjoy himself without in the least taxing his brain. He is, moreover, provided with what is a highly important feature in the success of the hall; namely, constant change and variety of performances. When he is tired of comic songs, the next turn gives him a display of horizontal bar exercises; when he is satiated with the performing dogs or cockatoos, he is at once relieved by a display of magic and a disappearing lady; when he has had enough of ballads, his interest is renewed by a ballet or the biograph."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE July number of the *Fortnightly* has in it plenty of solid fare for robust political appetites. As indicated elsewhere, Dr. Karl Blind warns Britain of the perils involved in affronting the conscience of the civilized world. Mr. Edward Dicey sketches his "Policy of Peace for South Africa," "Diplomaticus" pleads for the *status quo* and the open door in China, *plus* the reforming Emperor, and Mr. Holt Schooling estimates and compares the naval strength of the seven sea powers.

#### "SMART SOCIETY"—WHAT AND WHENCE IT IS.

Mr. T. H. Escott writes "Concerning Hosts and Hostesses." He comments on the disappearance of the political hostess, on the fusion between old acres and new wealth, and on the growing costliness of fashionable London. This last factor practically excludes from the London season "whole orders" once seldom absent. But while more national, cosmopolitan, and plutocratic, London society is marked by an amount of philanthropic work of perennial as well as practical interest in the welfare of all classes, and in all efforts for national improvement, which is "but thinly veiled by the surface frivolity."

"The very smartest set of smart society, thanks to such influences as those of the late Duchess of Teck and of our whole royal family, while on one side it is bounded by the ladies' lawn or the race-course, on the other stretches into the province of philanthropic reform. Smart society, to use the phrase to-day on so many lips, may perhaps be said to consist of good-looking and well-dressed young women and their friends. Beauty, whether in music, art, decoration, or dress and general appearance, is one of the notes by which these coterie may be recognized; so, too, are a systematic restlessness and absence of all conventionalism. Neither the thing itself nor the expression would have been so much heard of, but for the fashionable ascendancy of late acquired by the Transatlantic element in polite life."

#### CHICAGO *versus* PARIS WORLD-FAIRS.

Mr. Heathcote Statham pronounces the Paris Exhibition a great achievement in a spectacular sense, and in the proof it affords of the vigor and vitality of French art. He says:

"The French edifices are all pure invention, the offspring of the alert and vivacious artistic genius of the

country. The buildings of the Chicago Exhibition, with which the Paris Exhibition is inevitably compared, were more classic and more dignified in style, but they were mostly formed on antique models, whereas the French buildings of the Paris Exhibition are an outbreak of sheer originality. This spirit of artistic invention crops out in all the minor details as well as in the more prominent features of the exhibition."

He vilifies the Eiffel Tower as a piece of ironmaster's brag, but glorifies the new bridge, the joint product of the first engineers, architects, and sculptors. He deprecates the frequency of these exhibitions, as tending to cut up Paris too much.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward selects, as text for his appreciation of John Henry Newman's philosophy, two mottoes of the Cardinal's: One chosen when he became Cardinal, *Cor ad cor loquitur* (Heart speaketh to heart); and the other, chosen for his epitaph, *Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem* (From shadows and images unto truth).

Professor Lewis Campbell, writing on "Climax in Tragedy," divides the normal construction of an Attic tragedy into five stages: the opening, the climax (i.e., the gradual ascent), the acme (or chief crisis), the sequel, and the close. He fears that the importance of the sequel is overlooked by modern impatience.

Albert Vandam illustrates his thesis that poets should not be legislators by the failures of Chateaubriand, Béranger, Lamartine, Hugo, Dumas, Déroulède, and Coppée.

Mr. L. D. Cooper gives interesting extracts from the letters of a young medical man who went "with lancet and rifle" on the Beira Railway and was killed in the Johannesburg railway accident.

## CORNHILL.

THERE is plenty of excellent reading in the July number. As noticed elsewhere, "Antivenene" vouches for extraordinary scenes with snake-catchers in India.

It is an amusing paper which Max Beerbohm contributes under the title of "Ermine and Motley." He propounds the question, Why are our judges jocular? and answers, Because the crowd in court always laugh at their jokes. He then pushes the question one stage farther back and asks, Why do people always laugh at jokes from the bench? The bar may laugh to win favor with the bench. But, the writer holds, the laughter is, as a rule, genuine and spontaneous. He finds the desired explanation in the fact that "laughter in court is mostly a kind of nervous reaction." The solemnity and awe suggested by judicial proceedings make us abnormally susceptible to a joke from the august creature who presides. The writer proposes that the judge be relieved of his functions as jester, and that a first-class humorist should be employed as jester-assessor.

An unsigned paper, entitled "Moorish Memories," gives a vivid picture of the attractiveness of Moorish life, and of the difficulties British merchants have in obtaining concessions from powerful residents in that ungoverned land. We have quoted from this paper in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. Andrew Lang revives recollections of Mrs. Radcliffe's novels, which enjoyed an immense vogue a hundred years ago.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* for July, Mr. F. C. Conybeare describes at length the intrigues of the great Assumptionist organization against the French Republic. No election is beyond the scope of this organization.

"Municipal, cantonal, legislative, presidential, and even elections of chambers of commerce and of agriculture—all alike are to be watched and provided for. 'Without such organization,' says M. Laya,—and he is right,—'nine-tenths of the electors might at the bottom be on our side, and yet we should continue to be beaten at elections.'

"The duties of the Assumptionist caucus are thus defined: It shall occupy itself with revisions of the register of voters, shall study diligently the body of electors, their wants, and the currents of opinion which stir them. With every elector its members must be personally acquainted, so as to set him in one of three classes—viz., good, bad, or doubtful. The 'good' electors must be reinforced, marshaled in battalions, encouraged to become apostles of the good cause. The doubtful ones and waverers must be won over; the bad ones had better be left alone—at least, to begin with."

Of the means, literary, political, and domestic, by which the conspirators attain their ends Mr. Conybeare gives a detailed and very interesting account. Even a female league exists for the purpose of influencing voters through the agency of their wives.

## A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. C. Oman contributes a "Plea for Military History." He thinks that the disasters of the South African War were due to the entire ignorance of elementary military history among British politicians.

"The most discomposing incident of the last autumn was not Nicholson's Nek or Magersfontein, but that astounding message sent from London to Australia, which told our willing colonists that, if they wished to supply men for the war, infantry would be preferable. That one sentence showed with a fatal clearness that the responsible persons at headquarters had not realized that the chapter in the art of war which they should be studying was the great American struggle of 1861-65. Any one who has carefully read through the records of that contest can see that it alone among modern wars offers really useful lessons and analogies for application in the present campaign in Africa."

## CUTTING THROUGH THE SUDD.

Capt. M. F. Gage gives a very interesting account of a recent voyage made by him from Uganda to Khartum with the object of examining the Sudd region of the White Nile. The passage by boat through the Sudd was only accomplished after extraordinary difficulties, and took several months. Of the manner in which the obstruction is formed, Captain Gage says:

"From Shambe to 9 deg. N. Lat., the river is bordered at intervals on either bank by extensive lagoons, filled with floating islands of papyrus grass, termed Sudd, which sail about at the will of the wind. These, during the rainy season, are blown in large masses by the frequent squalls which are prevalent at that period into the river, and are carried down by the current, often wrenching fresh pieces of papyrus from that bordering the river during their course. These formidable floating islands of papyrus grass, with roots sometimes

as much as ten feet in length and one foot diameter, continue their course until, either at the bend of the river or when the latter suddenly narrows, they become jammed. Fresh islands constantly arriving from behind with the current tend still more to compress the block thus formed, until in course of time a formidable barrage completely blocks the course of the river. There being no solid banks in these latitudes, the huge volume of water descending from the south then swerves from its true course and flows over the surrounding marshland, thereby forming a vast expanse of inundations."

#### THE SWISS ARMY.

Mr. C. G. Coulton contributes a description of the Swiss army. The Swiss army is probably by far the cheapest in the world, taking into consideration the three points of money, length of service, and efficiency. In 1900 it will cost far less than the imperfect British volunteer system. Every adult Swiss is liable to serve, but the physical test is so strict that nearly 50 per cent. are rejected. The rejected pay a tax of \$1.25 per head, with an income tax of about 1½ per cent. For the first thirteen years of his service the recruit belongs to the *élite*, and is called out every other year for exercise. The cavalry alone is called out every year. In the intermediate years the soldier shoots 40 rounds per annum. In his thirty-third year he passes into the *Landwehr*, and in his forty-fifth year into the *Landsturm*. In 1899 the Swiss army with reserves numbered 284,000 fighting men. Captain Gage made inquiries from a number of authorities as to the physical and moral effect of the Swiss military system, and the conclusion he came to was that in every respect it was beneficial.

#### JUDGMENTS ON THE BOER WAR.

"The Greater Britain" section is exclusively devoted to the war. The following is the writer's judgment:

"It will not be surprising to find, at a very early date, a strong recrudescence of the agitation against the war-office methods in the conduct of the campaign in South Africa. Officers, correspondents, and private observers of reliability are returning from the front; and the criticisms which they are likely to make, after peace has been concluded, will neither be consoling to our national pride nor reassuring to those who have the welfare of the country at heart. There is reason to believe that one day, sooner or later, it will be established that the fighting force of the Boers has never exceeded 35,000 to 40,000 men; that our commissariat has been conducted with scandalous ignorance and waste; that the transport system, from start to finish, has been badly mismanaged. Finally, those who have been through the campaign or have watched it in any capacity have been obliged to regretfully come to the conclusion that the proportion of British officers who have achieved any notable success or given any signal proof of good military qualities is surprisingly small."

A "Special Supplement" of 36 pages is devoted to a complete history of the war, by Mr. H. W. Wilson. Mr. Wilson thinks that the Boers never had at the utmost more than 40,000 men in the field. His conclusions are as follows:

"In tactics the Boers all through proved themselves ahead of the British army, and man for man, superior to our soldiers. It was said before the war that they would never attack, though Majuba was even then an instance to the contrary. But when well led, they

could, and did, attack with complete success—as, for example, at Spion Kop. There can now be no doubt that the force opposed to us in that battle was not one-third the strength of Buller's army."

#### THE RIGHTS OF THE WEAK.

Mr. W. H. Mallock writes a somewhat casuistical article upon "The Rights of the Weak," in which he concludes, to his own satisfaction, that the weak have no rights at all.

"The right of the great state is guaranteed by something which is internal to itself. The right of the weak state is guaranteed by something which is external to itself. It is guaranteed by the forbearance of the great state, which guarantee rests on the dictates of the great state's conscience as to what, under the circumstances, is equitable. If, therefore, owing to a change in circumstances, the great state comes to feel that the weak state uses its rights in any unjustifiable manner, the weak state's guarantee of its independence necessarily disappears at once."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Alfred Austin reprints a paper on "Dante's Realistic Treatment of the Ideal," which was read before the Dante Society on June 13. Mr. Arthur Galton gives his "Final Impressions of the Roman Catholic Church."

"The House of Usna" is the title of a drama by Miss Fiona MacLeod. It deals with the reign of Connor MacNessa, who was king of Ulster, and high king of Ireland at the beginning of the Christian Era.

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE paper on Bordighera, in the July number of the *Westminster*, has already been noticed.

Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot brings his review of the problem in South Africa to a close by urging that after annexation a military dictatorship must continue until it is considered safe to introduce a fair measure of responsible self-government. The interval might be used to redress economic grievances, abolish monopolies, ascertain the respective numbers of Boers and Uitlanders, and so forth. He insists that England must trust the Boers as she has trusted the once disloyal Canadians, and must aim at the fusion of the two races.

Mr. A. E. Maddock laments the popular frenzy which brands opposition to the war as disloyalty. This leads him, relying on etymology, to declare that "loyalty simply means legality,—i. e., justice,"—and to hope that rational criticism will in time supersede the race hatreds left behind them by the old monarchies. Nora Twycross deplores the support given to militarism by women, who ought to be the greatest advocates of peace.

Art is nearly as prominent as war in this number. Henry Bishop discusses the distinctive qualities of Rembrandt, and H. M. Strong contributes a eulogy of Aubrey Beardsley's achievements. Mr. Strong declares Beardsley initiated, developed, and brought to maturity an art astoundingly new.

The single-tax panacea, which rarely escapes advocacy in the *Westminster*, appears now in the novel guise of a court trial. We are given a verbatim report of the case of Labor *versus* Landlordism, in the Court of Common-sense, the opposing counsel being Mr. Sin-



gle Tax, Q.C., and Mr. Laissezfair, Q.C. The plaintiff is John Hodge, the defendant is Lord Broadacres; and among the witnesses called are Charles I., William the Conqueror, and Adam!

Mr. Oliphant Smeaton considers that Hector Macpherson has succeeded remarkably well in his endeavor to cram the results of Mr. Herbert Spencer's life and philosophy into a book of 227 pages.

## THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Leclercq's article on "The Origins of the South African Republics." As regards the rest of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for June, it must be admitted that the usual high standard has not, for once, been altogether maintained.

## ARTIFICIAL COLORING MATTER.

M. Dastre contributes to the first June number an extremely learned and technical article on the chemical industry of artificial coloring matters. The general character of the changes which this industry has undergone may be briefly explained: It has been the substitution, sometimes slow and gradual, at other times sudden, of artificial products for natural ones. This process has been effected, in most cases, at the cost of the agricultural industry. Colors borrowed from vegetable or animal sources are suddenly, one fine day, produced artificially in the laboratory, and lo! all of a sudden a flourishing industry is menaced, declines, and disappears. A remarkable example is to be found in the fact that, at the end of the eighteenth century, Spain used to supply France with large quantities of soda, derived from seaweed of various kinds; but this industry was destroyed in a moment by the discovery and adoption of the Leblanc process, which rendered France independent of Spain in this respect. So, too, with the discovery of aniline dyes, which wrought an absolute revolution in the dyeing trade. But it is mainly on the future that M. Dastre fixes his eyes; he sees in this industry an unlimited field for discoveries of importance, and he attributes the supremacy of Germany in this field to the fact that she has known how to enlist the highest science in the service of industry.

## THE OLD EMPEROR WILLIAM.

To the second June number M. Emile Ollivier contributes a long and historically interesting paper on the old Emperor, King William of Prussia. No prince, he says, better understood and fulfilled the duties of royalty. His education was entirely military, and he was 44 years old before he was initiated into state affairs. But he was too conscientious to remain a simple figurehead, and with infinite labor he acquainted himself with the details of government, and even with the principles of jurisprudence. He worked from morning till night without any recreation except the theater, and even there he was always accessible to deal with important business. "I have not the time to be tired," he said to those who were astonished at his enormous labors. He had the royal gift of choosing his assistants well, and of attaching them to him by delicate attentions. In his private life he was kind, polite to ladies, devoid of vindictiveness, of a placid, gentle humor, fond of obliging people, and, while strikingly economical, yet ready if occasion demanded to dispense royal splendor. In his youth he was of a romantic disposition, and if it had not been for the formal veto of his father, he would have married to please himself. As it was, he married, by order, the Princess Augusta of Sax-

Weimar, the bent of whose mind rendered her scarcely a suitable wife for him. Her poetic, literary, and artistic culture was too exceptional; and, though she was not without influence over him, yet their relations were often strained. He was first and foremost a King of Prussia—a man of conquest, ready to take what he could get without scruple, and believing what was profitable to be lawful. War was ever in his thoughts, and it seemed to him a necessary refreshment for nations. His mission seemed to him less that of making some millions of men happy than that of conquering Germany; in fact, he found quite natural, and even holy, forms of deceit from which his soul would have shrunk if they had been concerned merely with his own private affairs.

## MADAGASCAR.

M. Lebon continues his series of papers on Madagascar by dealing this time with the process of pacification after annexation. M. Lebon considers that Madagascar has been badly treated in regard to finance, the home government being unwilling as a rule to spend enough. As regards the economic development of the island, for which means of communication are the most essential requirement, he considers that France has repeated in Madagascar the same error which has affected the whole of her colonial history. She has not known how to follow up rapidly great military sacrifices with corresponding expenditure on public works. M. Lebon contrasts the energy displayed by England in constructing the Uganda Railway, as well as the military line which owed its origin to Lord Kitchener in the Soudan campaign.

## NOUVELLE REVUE.

THERE is no lack of interesting papers in the *Nouvelle Revue*, although it no longer has the advantage of the editorial direction of Mme. Juliette Adam.

## PÈRE DIDON.

An article signed only by the initials "E. M." gives an interesting picture of Père Didon. Obituary notices have sufficiently expressed the grief which the news of Père Didon's death aroused among his numerous friends in England. There is, therefore, no need to follow the writer in his sketch of Père Didon's life. The part of educator, which filled the last portion of his life after his reconciliation with the Vatican, is probably what Père Didon will be remembered for by posterity. At the school of Arcueil he showed his great powers of organization, as well as the sweetness and charm of his personal nature; he believed in spreading sunshine and light around him, and all sadness was banished. He had a splendid appetite, and a great love of manly sports, in which he brought up his pupils. At table Père Didon's gayety was irresistible. Never did modern monk penetrate more intelligently the spirit and manners of our time: he set his watch by the hour of the century. Essentially a Liberal and a Democrat, he seemed to bring to the solution of modern problems

that sympathy and forgetfulness of self which distinguished some of the greatest names in the history of monasticism. He was once foolishly called the Coquelin of the Church, but Père Didon was anything but an actor; and if he was not exactly a monk to the very marrow of his bones, he was certainly a believer.

#### THE BOER WAR.

Captain Gilbert continues in the second June number a description of the military operations in South Africa, in which he takes us down to November 15, 1899. Captain Gilbert's papers are worthy of attention as being the work of a professional soldier, who seems to be on the whole uninfluenced by political or national prejudice on either side, and is therefore able to discuss the military problems involved in the war in the dry light of reason.

#### REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have already had occasion to note the considerable improvement which had been effected in the *Revue de Paris*, and this improvement is fully maintained in the June number.

#### SPORTS IN OLD FRANCE.

Modern France, in spite of Père Didon, is not supposed to be much addicted to athletics; and perhaps it is with a view of remedying this that M. Jusserand writes on the subject of sports in old France in the first June number, in continuation of the series which he began in May. He begins with the jousts and tourneys in the time of René of Anjou. In the joust there were different prizes given to the man who should make the finest lance-thrust, to the man who broke most lances, and so on—curiously parallel to the methods of an athletic meeting of to-day. The joust was an imitation of the single combat, or duel to the death, just as the tourney was an imitation of a regular battle. The sixteenth century was the golden age of individual prowess in arms; distance and difference of nationality were no bar, but the chivalry of every country of Europe met at great trials of strength and skill.

#### "L'AIGLON" AND THE COUNTESS CAMERATA.

The recent production of M. Rostand's play, "L'Aiglon," lends interest to a short paper by M. Frédéric Masson on the part played by the Countess Camerata at Vienna. Last April, M. Masson had said in the *Revue de Paris* that the countess could not come to Vienna in 1830 to be near the Duke of Reichstadt. M. Masson, however, has been furnished with letters by a very high authority which tend to modify, if not to disprove, his previous statement.

#### M. SPULLER AND M. GAMBETTA.

M. Depasse presents five interesting letters from M. Spuller to Gambetta, written on the morrow of the war of 1870, during and after the Commune. M. Spuller was the most faithful and most disinterested of Gambetta's friends, and his moral and political influence has been too little recognized by historians of the French Republican party. The letters show, for the first time, the great part which M. Spuller played in the Gambettist-Opportunist politics.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

We have noticed elsewhere M. Mille's article on the Boers, and among others which should be mentioned are an anonymous historical paper on the assassination

of two plenipotentiaries of France at the gates of Rastatt in 1799; a description of the picturesque customs of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange in the seventeenth century; a selection of letters written to Gen. Mathieu Dumas during the campaign of Marengo by General Dampierre; and a lively description, in the form of extracts from letters, of the Cape Nome gold fields, to which is added an excellent map showing the position of the fields in relation to the Klondike district on the one side and Siberia on the other.

#### THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE political situation in Italy and the recent elections naturally excite the attention of all the serious reviews, and pessimistic views concerning the future appear to prevail in most quarters. The *Rassegna Nazionale* (Liberal Catholic) tries to make the best of what it clearly regards as a bad business, and blames the *Osservatore Cattolico* for indirectly, at least, supporting the extreme Left in opposition to the Ministerial candidates. The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Jesuit) congratulates the Church on the continued abstention of Catholics from the polls, while complacently noting the increasing corruption and disorder of political life in Italy. The weighty *Nuova Antologia* devotes no less than three articles, two by Senators and one by a Deputy, to various aspects of the situation. The most noteworthy contribution is that of F. Nobili-Vitelleschi, who, in an article entitled "A New Cry of Pain," declares roundly that it would not be easy to find any country that had been so badly governed as Italy during the last twenty-five years. "The confusion of parties, their self-seeking, the mutability of policy, the turbulent proceedings in Parliament, the frequent changes of ministries and prorogations of the Chamber, the constant dissolutions, the method of nominating to the Upper Chamber, are very far from being proofs of good government."

Apart from home politics, the most topical articles in the *Nuova Antologia* are two which form part of a series describing the travels of an Italian engineer through the interior of China, and illustrated by a number of excellent kodak views. The journey, which was undertaken in connection with the laying down of a new railway, only dates from last year; and in the light of current events, it is interesting to note that it was accomplished without any difficulties, although here and there the author refers to the antagonistic humor of the Chinese lower classes.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (June 16) points out that the assumption universally adopted by the Italian non-Catholic press earlier in the year, that the *Anno Santo* would prove a failure, is fast giving way before the undeniable facts of the case. As a proof of the crowds of foreigners who have thronged the Eternal City, the writer asserts that the receipts of the Roman Tramway Company during the eight weeks from mid-March to mid-May equaled in amount the whole of the receipts for the year 1899. There is an article condemning the moral tone of Sienkiewicz's two novels, "Quo Vadis" and "Without Dogma," which are enjoying an enormous popularity in Italy just now. Apparently, "Quo Vadis" is only ecclesiastically sanctioned in an expurgated edition.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* publishes a lecture on "The Delineation of Sorrow in Art," by the veteran

novelist A. Fogazzaro, which has attracted considerable attention of late among Italian critics.

The *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* publishes an enthusiastic review of Cassandra Vivaria's novel, "Via Lucis," which is to appear in translated form as a serial in its pages.

The *Rivista Popolare*, a small fortnightly publication, edited for the people by the well-known deputy, N. Colajanni, prints (June 15) a very bitter letter by Ouida against England, in which she prophesies that when England shall have swallowed the Transvaal she will turn her attention to Mozambique.

#### THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

IN the June number of the *Deutsche Revue*, M. von Brandt contributes a paper on "Asiatic Shadows." The "shadows" in question are those thrown upon English prestige and English influence in every part of the great Eastern Continent. The writer points to the progress in colonization, in conquest, and in influence made by Russia, on the one hand, and the stationary or even retrograde movement of Great Britain on the other. In order to make this more marked, M. von Brandt has ignored any advance that has been made by England in China and elsewhere, and only mentions Ranjut and Chitral. He says that Russian enterprise has been everywhere triumphant—in Persia, in China, on the Indian frontier, in Afghanistan. Only in Korea it has not achieved that success wished for by the statesmen at St. Petersburg. The result of this is that the Chinese and Japanese, seeing the English policy, which has been unfolded before their eyes since 1895, can only come to one conclusion—namely, that England is afraid of Russia; that her policy is but a broken reed, and that her hand can give no support to any who may wish to lean on her.

M. von Brandt mentions the anti-English feeling in America, and even foresees the probability of a war between the two great English-speaking nations. In his opinion, all that England has left is the command of the sea; and upon that even now shadows are being thrown—shadows which have real forms behind them, which grow slowly yet surely. He quotes the trade returns of the various nations with China and Japan to show that England is falling behind in the race, having to take second place to America and Russia. Were it not that the French have demonstrated their incapacity for colonization, their presence in southern China would be a great menace to England. In his closing paragraph, however, the writer sets forth the fact that the wealth of England is still the great source of her strength; but even more than this the great element of her power is found in the remark made by Graf von Schwerin when he visited England—namely, that in England the great families always stood forth in the cause of freedom, while in Germany the old families only tried to see whether it were possible to get more privileges for themselves.

#### ROUMANIA.

Dr. Hans Kleser writes a very long historical article upon the position and significance of Roumania among European states. He opens his article with a description of the journey of King Karl of Roumania through Russia to St. Petersburg last year. The significance of

this visit is much greater than has been generally recognized. It really marks the recognition of Roumania as an independent sovereign state whose future is assured. The chief dangers that the little kingdom has now to fear will arise from internal troubles. Dr. Kleser goes minutely into the details of Roumanian history, and touches upon the march of Russian enterprise towards the West in much the same way as M. von Brandt refers to her Eastern advance.

#### A GERMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF MOROCCO.

The widespread feeling in Germany that it would be a good thing to acquire a few more colonies and greatly develop those they already have finds expression in many articles in the magazines upon the present German possessions and those states in which there is a strong German influence. Among the latter is Morocco, and in the June number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* we find a most interesting article called "Impressions of Journeys in Morocco," by Theobald Fischer. Mr. Fischer has traveled a great deal in Morocco, a country in which he says there are important German interests. He describes some of his journeys, from which it would appear that he had to rough it pretty considerably. The difficulties of travel in this part of Africa are many. He says that at present there is no artificially built road in the whole of Morocco, and that bridges are almost unknown. All the larger streams are crossed by means of ferries, a method which causes great delays, especially when the ferry-men refuse to perform their duty. He also seems to have suffered great inconvenience owing to the gates of all towns being shut at sunset, in which case the caravan has to camp without the walls. Not only are the gates of the town closed, but the gates of the different divisions of the town are also kept shut after dark, a custom which renders visiting after sunset practically impossible.

Mr. Fischer's general impression of Morocco is that it is a land which has been richly endowed by Nature, and with a position which gives it great superiority, but which at the same time is devastated and depopulated by a horrible arbitrary power. No man can be sure of his life or his property. The village sheik skins his peasants in order to enrich himself. He in turn loses his position, his wealth, and possibly his life, if he fails to give the Sultan and his *entourage* the customary yearly presents, or if another man offers more for his place. The Sultans themselves generally end by means of poison. Only the man who has absolutely nothing is moderately safe. Speaking of the crushing out of a rebellion which took place some time ago, he says that at first every soldier in the Sultan's army was paid five francs for each head that he brought in. The natural result was that the soldiers killed everybody that they could—camel-drivers and the like. So many heads came in that this bonus was taken off, in consequence of which innumerable desertions took place, as the soldiers found it quite impossible to live upon their pay, which amounted to 10 cents a day. He tells some gruesome stories of the tortures employed, and concludes: "Rotten through and through as it is, this state, whose existence is a disgrace to Christian Europe, would succumb to the first blow from outside. The jealousy of the powers is responsible for the fact that this blow has not already been delivered."



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 England: see Great Britain.  
 Ethics, Relation of, to Religion, W. G. Everett, IJE.  
 Evolution in New-Church Light—IV., G. Hawkes, NC.  
 Ezra, Documents of the Book of, J. O. Boyd, PRR.  
 Fall of Man, Economic Interpretation of the, T. N. Carver, BSac.  
 Festivals and Processions, Civic: I., Elements of a Successful Parade, B. Ferree; II., Some Practical Suggestions, C. R. Lamb, Cent.  
 Farming, Old Connecticut, C. N. Hall, NEng.  
 Fiction: Rascal as Hero, Edith K. Dunton, Atlant.  
 Fiction, Undergraduate in, A. B. Maurice, Bkman.  
 Fiction, Unrealism of—II., H. I. Stern, SelfC.  
 Financial System, Our Bungling, J. H. Walker, Gunt.  
 Finland and Russia, A. Birrell, Contem.  
 Finney, President, and an Oberlin Theology, A. T. Swing, BSac.  
 Fireworks, Pictures in, W. G. FitzGerald, Str.  
 Flag, American, Birthplace of the, J. Q. Adams, FrL.  
 Flag, Evolution of Our, Della Johnson, SelfC.  
 Fly Casting, Practical, J. H. Keene, O.  
 Fly-Wheels, Development in, C. H. Benjamin, CasM.  
 Folk-Rhymes of Places, A. L. Salmon, Gent.  
 Fourth of July in the Early Twenties, Carrie S. Palmer, SelfC.  
**France:**  
 Anti-Slavery Movement of the Nineteenth-Century, France and the, G. Bonet-Maury, RDM, July 1.  
 Army, French, of To-day, USM.  
 Conspiracy Against the Republic, F. C. Conybeare, NatR.  
 Court of Justice, A. French, R. Murray, Cass.  
 Education, What France Does for, J. C. Bracq, NEng.  
 France, Russia, and the Peace of the World, K. Blind, Fort.  
 Old France, Bit of, Harriet Monroe, Atlant.  
 Paris Elections and the Socialist Party, G. Rouanet, RSoc, June.  
 Sports of Ancient France—III., J. J. Jussierand, RPar, July 1.  
 Statesman in French Literature, G. Pellissier, RRP, July 1.  
 University and the Republic in France, X. Torau-Bayle, RPP, June.  
 Galapagos Islands, King of the, T. Leander, Cham.  
 Garden, Content in a—II., Candace Wheeler, Atlant.  
 Gates, English Town and City, Sarah Wilson, Cham.  
 Geologic Records, Events in, F. W. Simonds, ANat, June.  
 Geometry, Non-Euclidean, W. H. S. Monek, PopA.  
 Germany: Hohenzollerns, The, F. W. Fitzpatrick, SelfC.  
 Germany, The United States and, W. C. Fox, Forum.  
 Gnostics, Modern, Nou, June 1.  
 Gold Mines of British Columbia, Cham.  
 Goldsmith, Oliver, Forgotten Home of, K. E. Harriman, Int.  
 Golf, Ladies', Review of, L. Macken and E. M. Boys, Bad.  
 Golf, Strokes of: Putting, W. J. Travis; Driving, C. B. MacDonald; Approaching, H. M. Harriman, O.  
 Gothic or Mixed Race?, Are We a—II., M. Emery, Gunt.  
 Gounod, Charles, Evelyn Martinengo-Cesaresco, Mac.  
 Governmental Methods, American, C. R. Woodruff, PSQ, June.  
 Government Service: Does It Pay? A. M. Low, Forum.  
 Grasmere Sports, A. J. George, Out.  
 Great Britain: see also Transvaal.  
 Administrative Reform in the Public Service, P. L. Gell, NineC.  
 Ambassadors, Her Majesty's, R. Machray, Cass.  
 Anglo-American Entente, A. M. Low, McCl.  
 Army, British—I., USM.  
 Army, British, Staff of the, USM.  
 Army Officers, English, Black.  
 Chamberlain, Joseph, J. McCarthy, Out.  
 Chatham's Colonial Policy, H. Hall, AHR.  
 Dissolution, Prerogative of, E. Robertson, NineC.  
 Engineers, Royal, Reorganization of the, W. B. Brown, USM.  
 England and Italy, B. King, Mac.  
 English Constitutional History, Critical Period of, G. B. Adams, AHR.  
 Expansion of England, E. D. Mead, NatGM.  
 Imperialism, Future of, J. Lewis, Can.  
 Labor versus Landlordism, West.  
 Loyalty and War, A. E. Maddock, West.  
 Marines and Coaling-Stations, J. C. R. Colomb, USM.  
 National Defense, Vital Points of the, D. T. Timins, Cass.  
 Parliament. "A Khaki Dissolution," NatR.  
 Peace, Policy of, E. Dicey, Fort.  
 Social Reform and the General Election, T. Burke, Forum.  
 Swiss Army—Its Lessons for England, G. G. Coulton, NatR.  
 Workmen's Compensation Act, Judge Parry, Fort.  
 Greece and Ireland, E. M. Lynch, Gent.  
 Groen, William Henry, J. D. Davis, PRR.  
 Grindelwald, Growth of, F. Gribble, O.  
 Guadalupe, Mexico, G. C. Cunningham, Over, June.  
 Hague Conference, A. Merignhac, RPP, June.  
 Harvard College Fifty-Eight Years Ago, G. F. Hoar, Scrib.  
 Harvard, Religious Situation at, D. Drake, Out.  
 Hawaii's Real Story, F. L. Clarke, Forum.  
 Healing, Mental and Spiritual, Helen Van-Anderson, Mind.  
 Health, Tendency to, D. G. Mason, Scrib.  
 Hebrew Fiction, L. Abbott, Out.  
 Hebrew Philosophers—Philo, N. Schmidt, CAge.  
 Heine's "Frau Mathilde," Temp.  
 Henley Week, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Cos.  
 Herschels and the Nebulae, J. E. Gore, Gent.  
 Histories, Popular, J. H. Robinson, IntM.  
 History, Military, Plea for, C. Oman, NatR.  
 Holy Spirit in the Early Apostolic Age, R. A. Falconer, PRR.  
 Hooliganism and Juvenile Crime, A. A. W. Drew, NineC.  
 Horses, Diving, A. H. Broadwell, Str.  
 Hosts and Hostesses, Concerning, T. H. S. Escott, Fort.  
 Housing in the Great Cities of the United States, P. Escard, Refs, June 16.  
 Howells, William Dean, W. Clarke, YM.  
 Hudson, Hendrick, Chaut.  
 Hugo, Victor, Literary Ideas of, P. Stapfer, BU.  
 Hull-Ottawa Fire, F. Gadsby, Can.  
 Hymnals, Lesson of the New, E. Dickinson, BSac.  
 Hypnotism, Educational Use of, J. D. Quackenbush, Harp.  
 Imagination, Creative, Nature of the, T. Ribot, IntM.  
 Immigration, Irish, Century of, H. J. Desmond, ACQR.  
 Impressionism and Appreciation, L. E. Gates, Atlant.  
 India: In the Jungles of the Ghauts, H. Hudson, O.  
 Indians, Pagan, of Canada, M. O. Scott, Can.  
 Indians: Story of the Little Big Horn, C. A. Eastman, Chaut.  
 India, Problem of the Famine in, J. T. Gracey, MlsR.

- Inference, Practical Procedure in, J. G. Hibben, Phil.  
 Inoculation, Preventive—II., W. M. Haffkine, PopS.  
 Inspiration, Old Testament and, M. Coover, Luth.  
 Insurance : Lessons of the \$175,000,000 Ash-Heap, W. J. Boies, Forum.  
 Invalid, How to Cheer an, Anna S. Reed, SelfC.  
 Invention as a Factor of National Wealth, W. C. Dodge, CasM.  
 Invertebrates, North-American—X., Mary J. Rathbun, ANat, June.  
 Ireland, Rural, In the Byways of, M. MacDonagh, NineC.  
 Irish Greens, On, Mac.  
 Irish National Education, J. J. O'Shea, ACQR.  
 Iron, "Best Yorkshire," Making, E. Matheson, CasM.  
 Iron Trade, British View of the, J. S. Jeans, Eng.  
 Italy : Attitude of the Intransigents During the Election, RasN, June 18.  
 Italy : On the Eve of the New Parliament, RasN, June 16.  
 Italy, Political Spirit of, P. Orano, RPL, June 15.  
 Japan, Christian Missions in, F. Penman, Cath.  
 Japan, Modern, D. Glass, AngA.  
 Japan, Railroad Control in, K. Abe, Arena.  
 Jesus, Period of Doubt Among the Friends of, E. I. Bosworth, BSa.  
 Jesus, Personality of, P. Carus, Mon.  
 Jewish Synagogue, Jesus and the, E. K. Mitchell, Bib.  
 Joinville, Prince de, A. Laugel, RPar, July 1.  
 Journalism, Invasion of, A. R. Kimball, Atlant.  
 Judas : Did He Really Commit Suicide?, J. R. Harris, AJT.  
 Judiciary Act of 1801, M. Farrand, AHR.  
 Kansas a Free State, Making, R. J. Hinton, Chaut.  
 Kansas City, Missouri, C. S. Glead, Cos.  
 Kentucky, Court of Appeals of, J. C. Doolan, GBag.  
 Kindergarten, Indians in the, Daisy C. Laird, Kind, June.  
 Kindergarten Institute, Chicago, Bertha Johnston, Kind, June.  
 Kindergarten Union, International, Seventh Annual Convention of the, Kind, June.  
 Lace-Making in Belgium, E. F. Johnson-Browne, Cath.  
 Laughter, Prolegomena to a Theory of, J. Sully, Phil.  
 Lavroff, Pierre, HumN ; C. Rappoport, RSoc, June.  
 Liberty and Government, H. E. S. Fremantle, IJE.  
 Libraries, Public, Provision for Children in, Katherine L. Smith, AMRR.  
 Library, Public, and the Public School, AMRR.  
 Lie, Jonas, and George Brandes, Winifred L. Wendell, SelfC.  
 Life Assurance, Prejudices About, J. W. Alexander, Atlant.  
 Light, New Sources of, H. C. Bolton, PopS.  
 Literary Criticism, American, W. M. Payne, IntM.  
 Literature, American, Beginnings of, A. S. de la Faverie, HumN, June.  
 Literature, American Outdoor, H. L. West, Forum.  
 Literature : Certain Characteristics of the I-Novel, Katharine, Dial, July 1.  
 Literature, Plots in, B. Capes, Corn.  
 Little Big Horn, Story of the, C. A. Eastman, Chaut.  
 Loan Associations, Benevolent, Katherine L. Smith, Arena.  
 London, Military Traditions of the City of, Kathleen Schlesinger, PMM.  
 London Railway, Central, A. J. Knowles, Cass.  
 London Railways, Future of, G. F. Millin, Contem.  
 London : St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, H. C. Shelley, Can ; NEng.  
 London : Victoria Tower, Story of the, S. Fisher, AJ.  
 Loring, Commodore, Charles H., W. M. McFarland, CasM.  
 Lourdes, a Town of Modern Miracles, C. Johnson, Out.  
 Luther and the Augsburg Confession, J. W. Richard, Luth.  
 Machine Shop, Commercial Organization of the—II., H. Diemer, Eng.  
 Machine-Shop Work, Economies in, O. Smith, CasM.  
 Machinists' Strike, Settlement of the, Eng.  
 McKinley, President William, Administration of, AMRR.  
 Macklem, Rev. T. C. S., A. H. Young, Can.  
 Madagascar, Pacification of, A. Lebon, RDM, June 15.  
 Madison, James, Episode in the Career of, Maria M. Marshall, GBag.  
 Magic, Old and the New, P. Carus, OC.  
 Malaria and the Malarial Parasite, P. Manson, PopS.  
 Mammals of Prince Edward Island, R. T. Young, ANat, June.  
 Marengo Campaign, Letters on the, Adj.-Gen. Dampierre, RPar, June 15.  
 Marlowe's "Faustus," W. B. Carpenter, Sun.  
 Marxism, F. D. Nieuwenhuis, HumN, June.  
 Master, Life of the—VII., Jesus in His Relations with Children and in His Dealings with Men, J. Watson, McCl.  
 Materialism, C. Thomas, Luth.  
 Melanchthon's Greek Letter to Camarius, W. A. Lambert, Luth.  
 Mining, Bridge of Opportunity in, W. H. Lynch, AngA.  
 Mining in British Columbia, H. M. Lamb, Eng.  
 Ministerial Failure, Intellectual Cause of, D. S. Gregory, Hom.  
 Missions :  
 Caledonia, Indians of, Bishop Ridley, MisR.  
 China, Missions and Missionaries in, P. Bigelow, NAR.  
 Christian Endeavor in the Orient, F. E. Clark, MisH.  
 Ecumenical Missionary Conference of 1900, F. F. Ellinwood, Hom.  
 Eromanga, New Hebrides Islands, H. A. Robertson, MisR.  
 Gospel for a Witness, F. L. Chapell, MisR.  
 Opportunity and Obligation, Present, M. D. Babcock, MisR.  
 South Africa, Mission Work in, W. Searle, MisR.  
 Mississippi, "The River People" of the, D. Marshall, Scrib.  
 Missouri, C. M. Harvey, Atlant.  
 Mohammedanism, Failure of, D. S. Margolouth, MisR.  
 Monetary Legislation, Recent, J. L. Laughlin, JPEcon, June.  
 Money and Prices, R. Mayo-Smith, PSQ, June.  
 Money and Prices, Value of, G. J. F. Grant, West.  
 Montenegro, Prince of, Visit with the, E. A. Steiner, Out.  
 Moore, Alfred, J. Davis, GBag.  
 Moose, 'Mid the Haunts of the, Black.  
 Moral Obligation, Source of, J. S. Mackenzie, IJE.  
 More, Sir Thomas, H. G. Ganss, ACQR.  
 Morocco, Memories of, Corn.  
 Morocco Scare, W. B. Harris, Black.  
 Mothers, National Congress of, Fourth Annual Meeting of the, Kind, June.  
 Mourvieu, Count, The Late, W. T. Stead, RRL.  
 Municipal Socialism, J. Bourdeau, RDM, July 1.  
 Municipal Trading, Lord Avebury, Contem.  
 Musical Life, Memories of a, W. Mason, Cent.  
 Music and Human Life, M. Emmanuel, RPar, June 15.  
 Music Halls, A. Wilson, Contem.  
 Music, Intellectual Value of, Carina C. Eaglesfield, SelfC.  
 Muskoka, Ontario, W. R. Bradshaw, AngA.  
 Mystery-Plays, So-Called, E. F. L. Gauss, OC.  
 Mythology, Indian, Twelve Sisters in, RRP, June 15.  
 Naval Strength of the Sea Powers, J. H. Schooling, Fort.  
 Navy, Historic Old Ships of Our, Minna Irving, SelfC.  
 Natural Man, Ethics of the, N. M. Steffens, PRR.  
 Nature's Perennial Youth, D. Batchelor, CAge.  
 New Church, Distinctive Work of the, J. Reed, NC.  
 New-Church Truth and Clear Thinking, J. A. Hayes, NC.  
 New-Church Truth and Right Living, F. A. Dewson, NC.  
 Newman, Cardinal, Two Mottos of, W. Ward, Fort.  
 Newport, Magnificent, H. Davis, Mun.  
 Newspapers, Eighteenth-Century, Gleanings from, LeisH.  
 Neurone Theory, G. H. Parker, ANat, June.  
 Newspapers, Scandinavian, D. K. Dodge, Bkman.  
 New York City, Bradford Map of, W. L. Andrews, Bkman.  
 New York, Transformation of, E. W. Mayo, Ains.  
 Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun, M. L. Harger, SelfC.  
 Oberammergau, Passion Play at, H. Devrient, Forum.  
 Ocklin's Contribution to Ethics, W. E. C. Wright, BSac.  
 Ocean Traveling, C. G. Calkins, Ains.  
 O'Connell, Daniel, as Counselor, M. MacDonagh, Temp.  
 "Old Ironsides" as Sailors Saw Her, J. R. Spears, Chaut.  
 Old Testament Theology, Present, G. S. Burroughs, BSac.  
 Ontario, Wheel Highways of, R. Bruce, O.  
 Paris, Artistic, R. Whiteing, Cent.  
 Paris Exposition :  
 Amusements at the Exposition, Josephine Tozier, Over, June.  
 Architecture of the Exposition, L. H. Gibson, BP ; HumN.  
 First View of the Exposition, F. A. Kidder, Cos.  
 Glories and Shortcomings of the Fair, Zoe A. Norris, Home.  
 Paris Exposition, H. de Varigny, BU ; H. H. Statham, Fort ; F. Bourmand, RGen, June.  
 Power Features of the Exposition, W. H. Donner, Eng.  
 Sculpture, American, at the Exposition, L. Taft, BP.  
 Telescope, Great, Building of the, A. Anderson, Str.  
 Parkman, Francis, the Historian, W. W. Hudson, SelfC.  
 Pascal, Visit to, A. Suarez, RDM, July 1.  
 Paul, Saint, and Apostolic Succession, W. Weber, Mon.  
 Perception, J. Hyde, NC.  
 Philanthropy, A Profitable, Helen R. Albee, AMRR.  
 Philippines, Projected Cable-Line to the, C. Hale, NAR.  
 Photography :  
 Clouds, Photographing, R. Melville, WPM.  
 Enlarging by Sunlight and by the Electric Light, W. Abney, WPM.  
 Ferrocyanides, Toning with, L. P. Clerc, APB.  
 Flash-Light Photography, H. McB. Johnstone, PhoT.  
 History, Early, of Photography, PhoT.  
 Lantern Slide Making for Beginners—IX., PhoT.  
 Neck in Portraiture, F. M. Sutcliffe, PhoT.  
 Negative-Making, F. J. Clute, PhoT.  
 Photography as a Sport, W. Nutting, FrL.  
 Photography in Warm Climates, WPM.  
 Photography, Unconventional, Pictorially Considered, H. McB. Johnstone, APB.  
 Plates versus Films, A. T. Newton, WPM.  
 Platinotype Paper, WPM.  
 Silver Prints, Production of, Without Toning, M. Wilson, APB.  
 Stereographs, Inferiority of Single Pictures to, C. Himes, PhoT.  
 Telephotography, F. S. Dobbins, WPM.  
 Washing of Prints, WPM.  
 Physical Training in Women's Colleges, Wern.

- Fig. The Sanitary, J. B. Learned, San.  
 Pine, Torrey, Belle S. Angier, Over, June.  
 Plague at Oporto, A. Calmette, NAR.  
 Plague, Bubonic, C. Edson, IntM.  
 Playfair, Lyon, LeisH; M. W. Hazeltine, NAR.  
 Plays, Historical American, A. E. Lancaster, Chaut.  
 Poetry and the Ordinary Man, S. R. Tarr, SelfC.  
 Poets as Legislators, A. D. Vandam, Fort.  
 Political Affairs: Republican View of the Presidential Campaign, C. H. Grosvenor, NAR.  
 Political Affairs: Bryan, Mr., Proclamation of, Gunt.  
 Polo, the Rich Man's Game, H. Pratt, Pear.  
 Poor, Relief and Care of the, at Home, E. T. Devine, Char.  
 Porter, Sarah, W. M. Sloane, Cent.  
 Porto Rico, F. W. Mansfield, JMSI.  
 Porto Rico, Possibilities of, J. C. Burnes, Home.  
 Positivist, Why I Am Not a, E. de Roberty, HumN.  
 Preacher: What Should He Preach? F. S. Forbes, Mind.  
 Preachers, Effective, J. Parker, Hom.  
 Provincetown, Massachusetts, E. J. Carpenter, NEng.  
 Psychology, Applied—IV, H. G. Petersen, CAge.  
 Psychology: Physiological, Essay in, J. J. Walsh, ACQR.  
 Psychology, The New, and Moral Training, H. Davies, IJE.  
 Pyrenees, Literature of the, G. Compayré, Nou, June 15.  
 Quebec, Fall of, C. T. Brady, McCl.  
 Races, Subject, Treatment of, Mary A. M. Marks, IJE.  
 Radcliffe, Mrs., Novels of, A. Lang, Corn.  
 Railroad, Soldiers of the, C. Warman, Mun.  
 Railway Freight Cars, Pooling of, J. R. Cavanagh, JPEcon.  
 Railway Notes from the Ural Range, L. Lodian, CasM.  
 Randolph, Mrs. Thomas Mann, AMonM.  
 Rangleys Lakes, Maine, A. L. Golder, NEng.  
 Referendum in America, E. Maxey, Arena.  
 Religion as Personal Equation, H. C. King, BSac.  
 Religions, First International Congress of History of, M. Jastrow, Jr., IJE.  
 Religions: How They Affect Commerce, C. C. Adams, Ains.  
 Revolution, American, Memorials of the, Linda de K. Fulton, Chaut.  
 Ritual in the Reign of Maximin, J. Rickaby, ACQR.  
 Roads, Better, Pear.  
 Roman Catholic Church, Bible in the, B. F. De Costa, Cath.  
 Roman Catholic Church, Some Final Impressions of the, A. Galton, NatR.  
 Roman Question in 1862, L. Thouvenel, RPar, July 1.  
 Rosebery, Lord, Past, Present, and Future, A. Mee, YM.  
 Roslin Chapel, Scotland, B. M. Buckhout, SelfC.  
 Rural Districts, Industries for, Helen R. Albee, AMRR.  
 Ruskin, John, Man and Prophet, R. W. Bond, Contem.  
 Russia a Catholic Nation? Is, B. de l'Epine, RGen, June.  
 Russia: Is She to Control All of Asia? A. H. Ford, Cos.  
 Russian Oppression in Lithuania, A. Letuvis, HumN, June.  
 Russian Turkestan, Fate of, H. Krafft, RPar, July 1.  
 Sacraments, Concerning the Use of the, W. E. Parson, Luth.  
 "Sacrifices of Masses," J. F. Besant, ACQR.  
 St. Helena, Run Through, J. Walker, LeisH.  
 Salmon, W. J. Gordon, LeisH.  
 Salmon Angling, D. Sage, O.  
 Saloon Territory, Limiting, J. N. Cross, BSac.  
 Salt in Early American History, E. E. Sparks, Chaut.  
 Samoa: The Island of Tutuila, A. de Lautreppe, FrL.  
 Sampson, Deborah, Mabel P. Haskell, LHJ.  
 San Francisco's First Post-Office, H. A. Benedict, Over, June.  
 Sanity, How to Safeguard One's, J. M. Buckley, Cent.  
 San Marino, Republic of, Italy, M. P. Heffernan, Cath.  
 Santa Catalina, California, C. F. Holder, WWM.  
 Scandinavian Newspapers, D. K. Dodge, Bkman.  
 Schaumburg, Emilie, Virginia T. Peacock, Lipp.  
 Scheffel, Joseph Victor, H. Francotte, RGen.  
 Science in Europe To-Day—II., H. S. Williams, Harp.  
 Science in Religious Instruction, F. W. Very, NC.  
 Scientific Law, Nature of, T. J. McCormack, Mon.  
 Scottish Reformation—II., D. M. Barrett, ACQR.  
 Scouts, Western, E. B. Osborn, Mac.  
 Sea-Builders, R. S. Baker, McCl.  
 Sedan Chair, A. M. Stevens, Gent.  
 Senators, The House and the Election of, B. Winchester, Arena.  
 Sermon, Illumination of the, D. J. Burrell, Hom.  
 Shakespeare, Dr. Furness' Variorum Edition of, H. A. Clapp, Atlant.  
 Shakespeare, Staging of, H. B. Tree, Fort.  
 Shakespeare, William—VII., The First Fruits, H. W. Mabie, Out.  
 Ship-Building Yards of the United States, W. Fawcett, Eng.  
 Shipping Subsidy Bill, E. T. Chamberlain, Forum.  
 Sicily, Summer in, A. E. P. R. Dowling, ACQR.  
 Silken Trade, Gallant, Alice M. Earle, NEng.  
 Sing Sing, Newspaper at, H. Hapgood, Ains.  
 Slave-Trade in America—I., J. K. Spears, Scrib.  
 Sleep, Mystery of, Mind.  
 Snakes, Venomous, Corn.  
 Social Control—XVII., Maintenance of Ethical Elements, E. A. Ross, AJS.  
 Socialism and Agriculture, E. Vandervelde, RSoc, June.  
 Society: What Shall It Do to Be Saved? E. B. Payne, J. P.  
 Irish, S. P. Mead, and A. B. Nye, Over, June.  
 Sociology, Naturalistic Tendency in, D. E. Jenkins, BSac.  
 Sociology, Scope of—IV., A. W. Small, AJS.  
 Sousa, John Philip, H. T. Gardner, Ains.  
 Southern States, Social and Economic Revolution in the, P. A. Bruce, Contem.  
 Spain: The Crisis of a Nation, R. Mella, HumN.  
 Speech, American Educated, S. D. McCormick, Bkman.  
 Spencer, Buckle, and Comte, Notes on, L. Gambetta, NAR.  
 Spencer, Herbert, Hector Macpherson on, O. Smeaton, West.  
 Sport, Psychology of, P. de Coubertin, RDM, July 1.  
 Stage, Teaching Function of the, G. W. Shinn, CAge.  
 Stars, Chapters on the, S. Newcomb, PopS.  
 Steevens, George W., Black.  
 Stein, Heinrich von, H. S. Chamberlain, RDM, June 15.  
 Stellar Spectra, Representative, W. W. Payne, PopA.  
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, in San Francisco, W. M. Clemens, NatM.  
 Strauss, David Friedrich, G. Krüger, AJT.  
 Strokes and Oarsmanship at American Universities, C. Mel-len, O.  
 Summer Resorts of the Century, W. Perrine, LHJ.  
 Sunday-School Hymns, Instruction by, Frederica Beard, Bib.  
 Superstition, Tenacity of, D. F. Hannigan, West.  
 Sweden's Queen: A Democrat in a Palace, YW.  
 Swinburne, Algernon Charles, J. Douglas, Bkman.  
 Swiss Passes, Free-Wheeling Over, Bad.  
 "Symbolo-Fideisme," A. C. Zenos, PRR.  
 Synthesists, Four—Comte, Spencer, Lillienfeld, and Schaeffle, B. H. Meyer, AJS.  
 Tax, Inheritance, Decision, W. C. Mitchell, JPEcon, June.  
 Taxes, Direct Under the Constitution, C. J. Bullock, PSQ.  
 Tax, Service, Place of the, J. H. Hamilton, JPEcon, June.  
 Telegrams, Sixpenny: Why They Do Not Pay, J. H. Heaton, NineC.  
 Tennyson in Two of His Poems, Irene C. Byrne, SelfC.  
 Textile Schools, Developments in, Jane A. Stewart, AMRR.  
 Theatre, German, in New York, N. Hapgood, Bkman.  
 Theatre, Puritanism and the, W. Archer, Crit.  
 Therapeutics of the Future, L. Caze, RRP, July 1.  
 Thing, What Constitutes a, H. M. Stanley, Phil.  
 Thoreau, Henry David, F. M. Smith, Crit.  
 Thrift, Organized, V. Thompson, Cos.  
 Tolstoism and Anarchy, HumN.  
 Tools, Machine, in the Mechanic Arts, C. Sellers, CasM.  
 Tomatoes, Fresh, W. A. Page, Home.  
 Torrington, Connecticut, in the Revolutionary War, B. A. Hinsdale, AMonM.  
 Town and Country, Warfare Between, L. Wuarin, RDM, June 15.  
 Tragedy, On Climax in, L. Campbell, Fort.  
 Trance, Voluntary, of Indian Fakirs, R. Garbe, Mon.  
 Transit, Rapid, in Great Cities, G. H. Johnson, FrL.  
 Transvaal: see also Great Britain.  
 Artillery in South Africa, C. H. Owen, USM.  
 Boer Ambulance in Natal, With a, G. O. Moorhead, Corn.  
 Boer as a Soldier, T. F. Millard, Scrib.  
 Boer at Home, Anna Howarth, Corn.  
 Boer Lines, Inside the—III., E. E. Easton, Harp.  
 Boer Prisoners of War, Cass.  
 Boers and "Poor Whites," Cham.  
 Boers in History, R. McCann, Gunt.  
 Boers, Ultimate Triumph of the, C. Lombroso, NAR.  
 Dutch East India Company at the Cape of Good Hope, J. Villars, BU.  
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## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Pearson's	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Guntton's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phot.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	PL.	Post-Lore, Boston.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AE.	Art Education, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, N. Y.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	Record.	Record of Christian Work, East Northfield, Mass.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	Refs.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cham.	Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Cleveland, Ohio.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
CAge.	Coming Age, Boston.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	NatR.	National Review, London.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NW.	New World, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.